The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900 XXXIX—NO 38

A TALE OF WOE	A TALE OF JOY
A small boy has	Same boy, a
Sore Throat.	Little older, wiser.
Mother gets the oil can,	Sore Throat again.
Soaks a cloth,	No lamp oil for him.
Wraps boy's neck.	Heard of
Awake all night.	TONSILINE.
Next morning	School chum used it.
Throat blistered;	Tells mother,
Raw as beefsteak.	Who pities boy.
Outside so sore,	Buys a bottle, 25c.
Boy forgets inside.	Gives two doses.
Can't turn head for	Sleeps all night.
8 days—sorry	Morning—
They ever struck 'ile.'	Boy wakes up.
He thinks—"Next	Throat all right.
Time I'll keep mum;	One more family
Kerosene worse than	Never without
Sore Throat.	TONSILINE
Don't fool me again."	After that.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Is safe and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 25 and 50 cents. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, Ohio

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. J H Hur , President, H. L. McLain, C shier

HARDWARE.

[illegible]AD CO., dealer in Foreign and [illegible]etic Hardware, etc., Main street

MANUFACTORIES.

[illegible]EL & CO. manufacturers of Thres[illegible] Engine Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of Super quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee[illegible]tles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron [illegible]ctures.

JEWELERS.

J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	40
Oats	22-25
Clover Seed	5 00-5 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	50-60
Cabbage, per dozen	40-50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	60
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20-22
Eggs	22
Chickens, live, per lb	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb	10
Turkeys, live	08-09
Turkeys, dressed	11-12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	127	128⅜	126½	127¾
American Tobacco	106¼	107⅜	106¼	106⅞
Atchison (Pfd.)	82⅝	84½	82½	84
C. B. & Q.	135½	136	135½	136
Federal Steel	49¼	51	49¼	50⅝
Manhattan	108¼	109⅜	108½	109⅜
Missouri Pacific	59	60⅜	59	60⅛
Louisville & Nashville	82⅜	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞
Northern Pacific, pfd	82	82	81½	81¾

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec.	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅛
May.	74¾	75¼	74½	74¾
Jan.	71⅞	72⅛	71½	71¾
Corn.				
Dec.	37¼	38⅛	36⅞	37½
May.	36¾	36⅞	36⅛	36½
Oats.				
Dec.	21½	21½	21½	21½
May.	23⅝	24	23⅜	23⅜
Pork.				
Jan.	12 07	12 25	12 07	12 22
Lard				
Jan	6 85	6 90	6 85	6 90

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! add hot water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

REVISION OF CREED.

Presbyterian Committee Met In Washington.

DIFFERENCES OF PRESBYTERIES.

44 Want Revision, 10 Explanatory Statement, 47 Supplemental Statement, 43 Revision and Supplemental Statement, 15 Supplemental Creed—45 Against.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The committee of clergymen and laymen appointed by the last general assembly of the Presbyterian church to make a recommendation to the next general assembly, which meets in May, on the question of whether there shall be a revision of the confession of faith, assembled here last night, and will continue in session today until their work is completed. The committee consists of Charles A. Dickey, Herrick Johnson, Samuel J. Niccolls, Daniel W. Fisher, William McKibbin, George B. Stewart, Samuel P. Sprecher, Henry Van Dyke, Benjamin Harrison, John M. Harlan, Daniel R. Noyes, E. W. C. Humphrey, William R. Crabbe, John R. Parsons, Elisha A. Fraser, Rev. Dr. S. W. Dona, of Philadelphia, the only absent member of the committee, is in Europe. Dr. William Henry Roberts, of Philadelphia, the stated clerk of the general assembly, is acting as the secretary of the committee. Dr. Roberts laid before the committee a tabulation showing the vote of the presbyteries on the questions submitted by the general assembly's committee on revision. It made the following showing:

For the revision of the confession, 44 presbyteries; for an explanatory statement, 10; for a supplemental statement of doctrine, 47; for a revision and a supplemental statement of doctrine, 14; for a substitution creed, 15.

Forty-five presbyteries voted to dismiss the whole subject, while 43 bodies in this and foreign lands made no response. The total number of bodies reporting aggregated 232.

No definite action was taken by the committee last night. About three hours were spent in discussion of the results shown by the responses received by the committee and in an exchange of views as to the recommendation to be made to the general assembly. This may be determined on today, to which time the committee adjourned.

EXTEND PROHIBITION LAW.

W. C. T. U. Prepared Petition to Keep Liquor Out of Island Possessions. Petitions to Other Countries.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Woman's Christian Temperance union convention in session here adopted resolutions against the army canteen and prepared a petition to the president, another to congress, and identical petitions to all of the great powers against the sale of firearms and the importation of liquor and opium into the Philippine islands or the island possessions of the other powers addressed. The petition to the president pointed out that it has been the policy of America to forbid the sale of intoxicants to the Indian tribes, and that England, who had the greatest experience among all of the colonizing powers of the world, had been forced to adopt a prohibition policy in her colonies in Africa and elsewhere. The convention, therefore, asks that the president, either through the war department or the Philippine commission, shall extend the prohibition law of the Indian territory so as to take in the Philippine islands.

A petition to the senate urges the ratification of the pending treaty for the protection of Central Africa against intoxicants.

A petition also was drawn up to Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Greece, Russia, Turkey, Persia and Japan, asking for an international treaty that will forbid the sale of intoxicants, opium and firearms in all islands and other regions inhabited chiefly by Aboriginal tribes.

SIX DEAD: FIVE MAY DIE.

Corrected List of Victims of Boiler Explosion In Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—A corrected list of the casualties in the explosion of a boiler in the lighting and heating plant of the Chicago and Northwestern railway shows 6 dead and 16 injured, five of whom may die.

Hugh McGregor was added to the list of dead, and the injuries of the following will, it is believed, result fatally:

August Beck, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Beck, Milwaukee.
John Butterworth, Chicago.
A. J. Scully, Chicago.
George Gillis, Chicago.

U. S. Seaman Died Suddenly.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 5.—James Voss, of Alabama, a young seaman of the United States gunboat Scorpion, died suddenly at Port Royal, while enjoying himself with some English sailors. His remains were buried with naval honors. The cause of his death is being investigated.

Children Fatally Burned.

New York, Nov. 29.—Two children were probably fatally burned in a fire in the six-story double tenement in Essex street. Three other persons were injured. The children are Morris and Samuel Sarvatsky.

The Dead In China.

In China only the plains and the valleys are left for the living to make their living. The dead have pre-emption rights over all the hills and hillsides.

NINE WORKMEN DEAD.

Trains Collided In California—About 20 Others Received Injuries, More or Less Severe.

Suisun, Cal., Dec. 5.—During a very heavy fog a west-bound freight train collided with a work train of five cars and an engine, going east, in a deep cut about 600 yards beyond Vanden station, causing the death of nine workmen and injuries of a more or less severe character to about 20 others. The victims of the disaster were asleep in their bunks in one of the cars of the work train when the trains came together. The dead:

John Daly.
T. Kelleher.
J. Ahrin.
J. B. Lunern.
J. Hughes.
H. Kernerhan.
F. McGovern.
B. A. Mahoney.
"Liverpool Red."

Mahoney was not killed outright, but died on his way to the hospital. Both of his legs were broken and he was injured internally. Kelleher also died while being carried to the hospital.

WEBSTER DAVIS' ATTITUDE.

Stowe Said He Couldn't Understand It. Made Pro-British Speeches In Cape Colony.

London, Dec. 5.—James G. Stowe, the United States consul general at Cape Town, landed at Southampton in the identical coat worn when the Boers held up his train while he was on his way to Pretoria on a special mission. A bullet hole in the collar of his coat testified to the narrowness of his escape. Mr. Stowe likened the guerilla warfare in progress in South Africa to the closing scenes of the Civil War in the United States.

Mr. Stowe, who is taking a long delayed leave of absence and who will sail for the United States Dec. 15 on the St. Louis, said:

"I give the war in South Africa four months to come to an end. In my opinion it is bound to be snuffed out during that period. I do not believe Lord Kitchener will do much more than any other general. The present plan of the British campaign is bound to bring about the result. Moreover, there are 16,000 Boer prisoners in Ceylon, St. Henlena and at Cape Town, all of whom are anxious to have an end of hostilities.

"All this talk of burning farms is buncombe. The only farms destroyed are those from which shots are fired at the British or those which are being obviously used to shelter the Boers."

He said he did not believe the rumors of sedition in Cape Colony would result in much.

He further said in part: "As soon as the fighting is over South Africa will be one of the best markets in the world, a market where the British themselves don't find we are already outstripping them."

He expressed himself as unable to understand the attitude of Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the interior of the United States, "considering the fact that Mr. Davis made pro-British speeches while being entertained in Cape Colony."

A PREACHER SENTENCED.

A Venango County (Pa.) Minister Committed Crime Against a Young Girl.

Franklin, Pa., Dec. 5.—C. S. Porterfield, the Baptist preacher of Breedtown, who was convicted here of a crime against a 15-year-old girl, was sentenced by Judge Criswell to a term of one year and nine months in the Western penitentiary at Allegheny.

While the judge was speaking the prisoner buried his face in his handkerchief and wept, and as the word "penitentiary" was uttered, began to moan and cry aloud. His knees trembled and he would have fallen to the floor had it not been for Sheriff Runninger, who was compelled to assist him back to the jail. Porterfield is 36 years of age, and has a wife and two children.

FREIGHT REDUCTION JAN. 1.

Railroads to Make It on Pig Iron and Billets to Seaboard.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Mail and Express said in part: "A reduction of about 40 cents a ton will be made Jan. 1 in freight rates on pig iron and billets from Pittsburg to the seaboard. It is likely that concessions will also be made in other manufacturing centers.

"The reduction has been expected ever since the price of steel rails was reduced to $26 a ton.

"It is expected that freight rates on iron and steel goods for export will be made as low as possible by the railroads in order to facilitate the growth of the foreign trade in these articles."

Mrs. Castle's Dying Statement Presented.

Eldorado, Kan., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Olin Castle's dying statement was presented for admission as evidence in the trial of Miss Jessie Morrison, charged with killing Mrs. Castle last June. Mrs. Castle's statement charges the prisoner with coming to her home, provoking a quarrel, and then slashing her throat with a razor. It was testified to that she was asked questions and then wrote the answers. Every once and a while it was necessary to wipe the blood from her throat.

To Investigate Alleged Fatal Hazing.

Washington, Dec. 5. Mr. Driggs (N. Y.) introduced a resolution in the house requesting the secretary of war to investigate the practice of "hazing" at West Point, and more particularly the "hazing" of Oscar L. Booz, formerly a cadet at the academy from the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, who died Monday.

MORE RIOTS FEARED.

Miners and Deputies May Clash at Latrobe, Pa.

TEN ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Eight Accused of Assault and Battery and Rioting — Others Charged With Surety of Peace—Two Deputies Beaten Other Held Prisoner For a Time.

Latrobe, Pa., Dec. 5.—More trouble is feared at the mines of the Bessemer Coal and Coke company. The lively scenes, when sheriff's deputies were attacked, two beaten and a third imprisoned, were not repeated, but there are deputies in the district still, and the miners await only the advent of new men to take the places of those who have withdrawn from the mines.

The trouble began about two weeks ago. When the company closed the mines there was due the men, it is said, pay for the last two weeks, and the two weeks which the company always held back on the men. This month's wages, Latrobe people say, the company refused to give the men, claiming it was due for rent. The mines were hummarily closed and the men began to speculate as to when they would reopen.

Then the matter of adopting the scale of wages in vogue in the Connellsville field was broached and the miners rebelled.

Moreover, it was alleged by the miners and their friends that they were being unfairly treated in regard to cars, which were being built up along the sides so as to hold more than the ordinary coal car.

New men were imported into the Bradenville district from other fields. They were in every case met by the miners and their friends and induced to turn back. More deputies were needed and they arrived in Latrobe. Carriages were waiting to take them to the vicinity of the works, three miles away.

"In the first carriage to arrive near Bradenville were David Detrick, his son Logan and William Baker, all of Greensburg. The carriage was surrounded by a mob. Other deputies coming up heard the disturbance in front and decided to keep away. In time Detrick and his son were found lying by the roadside and were taken to the office of Dr. E. W. Blackburn, the company surgeon. The boy was only badly bruised, but the father sustained three broken ribs and a few less severe injuries. They remained in Dr. Blackburn's office over night and were sent to Greensburg in the morning.

In the meantime Baker had been made a prisoner. The men conveyed him to a house in Bradenville, where he was locked up. The miners all say they treated him kindly until his release the next day.

Ten men have been arrested, eight charged with aggravated assault and battery and rioting and two charged with surety of the peace.

COOL TOWARD GERMANY.

Some German Papers So Interpret President's Message.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The German foreign office and a section of the press will reserve a final expression of opinion upon President McKinley's message to congress until the full text is at hand. A foreign official said:

"The cabled abstract of the message is too meagre to justify an expression of opinion as to the whole, but we can only derive satisfaction from the emphasis which President McKinley lays upon the good relations between the United States and Germany. We are ready to meet America half way."

Many of the papers believe they detect a cooler tone toward Germany than toward England and France.

John Armstrong Chanler Escapes.

New York, Dec. 5.—John Armstrong Chanler, former husband of Amelie Rives, who has been confined in Bloomingdale asylum at White Plains, has escaped and is supposed to be wandering about the country in Westchester county. Mr. Chanler has been confined in Bloomingdale since February, 1897. Chanler was the first husband of the Princess Troubetskoy, formerly Miss Amelie Rives, the authoress.

Killed by Falling Down Steps.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—Harry Beck, aged 38 years, a glass mold maker, was almost instantly killed by falling from the Marion street steps on Second avenue to the street below. He was near the top of the steps when he lost his balance and pitched backwards to the street. He fell a distance of about 75 feet. His skull was fractured and he was otherwise injured.

Killed by Wire Becoming Charged.

Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 5.—Alexander Hamilton, a baker's employe, was accidentally killed here by picking up a loosened telephone wire and beginning to coil it about his arm, when it came in contact with an electric light wire. He leaves a wife and child.

To Allow Spanish War Badges Worn.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mr. Dick, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize officers and enlisted men of the Spanish-American war who are members of societies to wear, when in their proper uniform, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies.

His Arm Torn to Pieces.

Sharon, Pa., Dec. 5.—While running a corn shredder on the farm of David Davis, in Brookfield township, Edward Laird, aged 24 years, had his right arm caught in the cylinder and almost torn to shreds. He is in a serious condition.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Small Sugar Dividend Caused Slump, Which Somewhat Effected Other Stocks, For a Time.

New York, Dec. 5.—The price of Sugar stock was run up to 135¼ Tuesday morning, when the intimation was disseminated that no action would be taken on the dividend Tuesday. Consequently the announcement a little later that the directors had met at the private residence of the president of the company and declared a dividend of only 1¾ per cent came like a bombshell upon the speculative contingent. In their rush to save losses they forced the price down by rapid stages, meeting no support except from professional shorts on the way down. The stock touched 127¼ in the last hour, which was 8 full points below the highest, and closed with a net loss of 6¼. The violent slump in this stock had a depressing influence on the whole market, but the movement elsewhere at no time approached demoralization. In fact, there were points of strength persisting here and there in the railroad list, notably the Erie stocks and in the low-priced southwesterns, but these yielded their gains in the late reaction. In the early dealings the principal weakness was shown by the specialties, and especially the steel stocks. The latter group showed good recoveries and except for Tennessee Coal held well in the late weakness of the railroad list. The pressure to sell the railroads grew steadily during the latter part of the day, and a large number of them showed net losses of about a point. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined [illegible]. The general weakness, while partly due to sympathy with the violent [illegible] in Sugar, was undoubtedly based on the most part on anxiety as to the ability of the money market to carry speculative accounts safely over the new year. There was no evidence that liquidation was forced Tuesday, but a spirit of caution prevailed and induced measures to avoid anything like forced liquidation in view of the large advances in prices which the market has enjoyed.

There was a report of a further shipment from Australia to San Francisco of $1,500,000 in gold. Incoming steamers are bringing large shipments of American securities recently sold by foreign holders, and the increase in the supply of stock available for lending serves to facilitate bear operations in the market.

The bond market shared in the reactionary tendency of the stock market, but was varied in new points of strength. Total sales, par value, $3,505,000.

United States new 4s advanced ⅛ per cent on the last call.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Argentine damage reports, the close of navigation on the sea of Azov and the corn strength were leading factors in an advance in wheat Tuesday, January closing 5½ over Monday. December corn closed ⅛@¼ higher and May with a gain of 1@1¼ c. Provisions at the close were 2½@15c higher.

Pardoned by Governor Pingree.

Detroit, Dec. 5.—Governor Pingree pardoned both General White and General Marsh upon the payment of $5,000 fine each. They were convicted of frauds in military clothing sales.

ALARMED MRS. M'KINLEY.

Horses Became Fractious After She Left Carriage—Men Jumped Between Her and the Animals.

New York, Dec. 5. Mrs. McKinley experienced a few moments of alarm as she was about to depart for Washington. She had just been assisted from her carriage into a wheeled chair in the Pennsylvania railroad ferry house in Jersey City, when the horses became fractious. The driver had some difficulty in controlling the spirited team of bays, and while he was subduing them Abner McKinley, Dr. Rixey and several railroad employes jumped between Mrs. McKinley and the prancing animals. Mrs. McKinley's pale face became a little paler and she shuddered nervously, but in a short time she recovered her self-possession and was smiling and bowing to the crowd of railroad men and bystanders, who doffed their hats as she was wheeled past them to the elevator.

ON PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE.

Ex-President Harrison, With Wife and Daughter, In Washington.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, with their daughter, are in the city, the guests of Hon. John W. Foster. Mr. Harrison is a member of the general committee of the Presbyterian church, appointed to tabulate the returns from the presbyteries on the subject of the proposed revision of the confession of faith, which met here. The ex-president expects to remain in the city about a week.

Milwaukee Out of It.

Milwaukee, Dec. 5. A. H. Koch said in part: "As far as myself and the formation of the baseball league to be known as the National association is out, for the coming year at least. Everything looked hopeful until a change came in the east and we were deserted by McGraw and Robinson. We have withdrawn our money."

Effort to Lynch Men Feared.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 5. Eugene Faulkner and J. W. Chapman, accused of causing the death of Constable Peter Bate, in Dallas, by saturating his clothes with turpentine and then setting him afire, were brought here under a strong guard and lodged in jail. It is feared an effort will be made to lynch them.

OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN

May Not Be Allowed to Leave Guatemala.

ACT LIKELY DUE TO ANIMOSITY.

Recently Awarded Claim of $140,000 Against Country, by a British Umpire. Accused of Trying to Leave Without Paying His Debts.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—When the steamship Stillwater arrived here from Port Barros, Gautemala, her officers and a number of the crew were at once taken before a notary, where they made statements relative to an outrage upon an American citizen.

R. H. May, an American citizen, who once served the government of Guatamala as the contractor for the Guatamalan Northern railroad, was arrested at the gangway of the steamer at Port Barrios and thrown into prison upon the charge of attempting to leave the republic without having paid his debts. The animosity of the officials of the little republic against May is probably attributable to the fact that Mr. Kenner, the British umpire in the arbitration of the case of Many against the government of Guatamala, recently rendered a judgment in favor of the claimant to the amount of $140,000 American gold on a contract which May had with the government to operate and improve the railroad.

The Stillwater sails from Port Barros, the chief eastern seaport of the republic, on Nov. 29. Mr. May's health has been bad and he arranged to make a visit to this country for necessary medical treatment. Under the requirements of the law of Guatamala he made the necessary arrangements for powers of attorney, and these documents were to be turned over to F. W. Fuqua, who was to represent Mr. May and stand responsible for debts of the railroad contractor. All these papers had been secured, together with a passport from the commandant of the port, but word was doubtless sent to the capital that May was about to leave, and orders came from the president to detain him.

Mr. Fuqua came as a passenger. He will go to Washington and lay the case before the state department.

SHIP BILL SUBSTITUTED.

Becomes Unfinished Business In the Senate—Frye Talked For the Measure.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The program of the senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the ship subsidy bill was, by a vote of 38 to 20, made the unfinished business of the senate, instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Mr. Frye, of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, from which the measure was reported. He addressed the senate for more than an hour and a half. Recognized by his colleagues as an authority upon the subject, he was accorded close attention. He spoke without notes and at times was forceful and eloquent. He had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

FAVOR THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Isthmian Commission Declared the Canal Scheme Feasible.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission submitted by the president to congress, gave as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

The commission estimates the cost of this route at $200,340,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered. The commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at $142,342,579, according to one route, or $156,378,258 according to another route. As between the Nicaragua and Panama route the commission sums up a number of advantages favorable to the former. It states also that under the concessions given by the Colombia government to the Panama Canal company that government is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon conditions made by the company.

Although the work of the commission is not yet completed, many of the field parties still being out, yet it has been sufficiently advanced to make it practicable to present the preliminary report, giving the essential findings.

URGE ENGLAND TO ARBITRATE.

Resolution For this Purpose Introduced by Sulzer In the House.

Washington, Dec. 5. Representative Sulzer introduced in the house the following resolution:

"Whereas, The war in South Africa has degenerated into a reckless and ruthless extermination of a brave people fighting for their homes and liberty.

"Resolved, That th congress of the United States protest in the name of humanity and civilization against a continuation of the war, which outrages the feelings of all liberty loving people; and.

"Resolved, That the congress of the United States, being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, urges upon the government of her majesty the wisdom of adopting this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TO THE CONGRESS.

President's Message Discussing Questions of State.

CHINA THE CHIEF PROBLEM.

Friendly Relations With All Other Nations on Earth.

DNMESTIC AFFAIRS ELABORATED.

Reduction of War Revenue Tax Recommended—Legislation to Promote The Merchant Marine Favored. Wise and Judicious Action Urged Regarding Trusts. The Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, Financial and Industrial Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President McKinley's message to congress is an exhaustive state paper, containing about 18,000 words, each subject being treated with carefully collated detail. The ensuing abstract gives the salient features of the message, while the most important portions of the message are given verbatim:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and proof of growing strength and increasing power for the good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

Progress of a Century.

When the Sixth congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had 16 states. Now, we have 45. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of his care and favor.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The Chinese Question.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races, and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people, which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms have been needed to secure due respect of treaty rights of foreigners to obtain satisfaction from responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze-Chuan and Shan-Tung. Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shan Tung, in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The sect, commonly styled the Boxers, developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secured from spoliation.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extensions of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

The Open Door.

Here follows a resume of negotiations with the powers occupying spheres of influence in China, which resulted in the "opendoor" agreement announced March 20, 1900, which, it was hoped, would allay the troubled state of affairs in China, and was followed by withdrawing the marine guard and a resort to diplomatic discourse. The message continues:

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to internal dissentions. In the unequal contest the anti foreign influences soon gained the ascendency under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border, and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern China. Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The Tsung Li Yamun, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of the year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers. The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all the ships that could be spared from service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Peking for the protection of the American legation. Other powers took similar action until some 400 men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Peking and the need of increasd provision for defense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition, to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railroad open, an attempt of the foreignships to make a landing at Taku was met by fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we were not at war with China, and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column. Two days later the Taku forts were captured after a sanguinary conflict. Severence of communication with Peking followed, and a combined force of additional guards, which was advancing to Peking by the Pei Ho, was checked at Lang Fang. The isolation of the legations was complete.

After reciting the thrilling history of the relief of the besieged legations, the assassination of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, June 20, the campaign of the allied forces from Tien Tsin to Peking and the rescue, Aug. 14, in which the conduct of the United States soldiers and sailors is highly commended, the flight of the imperial family, the message says the announced policy of the United States as not being at war with China was scrupulously carried out. Then follows a rehearsal of the negotiations for peace along the lines of the Russian and French propositions. The message says: The disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their nationals, and to act upon such addional designation of guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Peking may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace allen creeds is scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion, that in the event of protracted divergencies of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

Various Foreign Affairs.

Under this head are epitomized the ratification of an extradition treaty with Argentine, June 2; protest against arrest of naturalized citizens by the Austro-Hungarian government; the international convention to regulate the liquor trade in Africa, citing that compliance is withheld pending ratification by the senate, and favoring its extension by international agreement to the restriction of the liquor traffic among all uncivilized peoples, especially in the western Pacific; and a resume of relations with South American governments.

Paris Exposition.

The message dwells at length upon the Paris exposition, expressing gratification over the exhibits of this country as being the largest foreign display and receiving the greatest number of awards distributed among the exhibiting nations.

Apart from the exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic, marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of Judy, was especially observed in the French capital.

Good Will With Germany.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjournment of the long pending question of admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has also been readmitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privileges.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and content prevail in the islands, especially in Tutila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago Pago.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attend the enforcement of the old statutes.

The remaining link in the new lines of direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the German empire has recently been completed, affording a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German emperor.

Friendly With Great Britain.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the terriiory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and Southern Africa, were seized in application of a law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortunately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points, for convenience of administration, around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But, however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more unquestionable results, as the Sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

Italy.

Respectful reference is made to the assassination of King Humbert. Renewed recommendation is made that congress should confer on federal courts jurisdiction in international cases, as in the case of the five Italians lynched at Tallulah, and the passage of pending bills to that end is urged. Incidentally, on the subject of lynching, the president quotes and reiterates his utterances on the subject in his inaugural address.

Relations with Japan and Mexico are discussed, showing satisfactory conditions.

The Hague Convention.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notifications at The Hague, Sept. 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of the international disputes by 16 powers, namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized, and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration bureau. In accordance with Article XXIII, providing for each signatory power in questions of international law as arbitrators, I have appointed as members of this court, Hon. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, ex-president; Hon. Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; Hon. J. W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney general of the United States, and Hon. George Gray of Delaware, judge of the circuit court of the United States.

Nicaraguan Canal.

The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cramin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in return to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to examine the building of the canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of congress upon the subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Attention is given the recent settlement of the long standing contention with Portugal by the payment of the Delagoa bay award. Russia is thanked for aid in Siberia to American missionaries fleeing from Manchuria. The recent purchase for $100,000 of two islands in the Philippine group not included in the traty of peace with Spain will be submitted to the senate for ratification. The Samoan claims are pending arbitration. Reciprocity treaties with Portugal, Italy and Germany have been proclaimed.

Reciprocity.

The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States, that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving to it full effect.

This government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, unmoved by the industrial rivalries necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests. Should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency.

The president expresses gratification over the progress being made for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next year. The work of the bureau of American republics is approved. The consular service is commended for its efficiency.

Fiscal Affairs.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $70,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89, and expenditures for all purposes except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1880. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,745,053.97, as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,757.75, a reduction of $95,068,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.73 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,959,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,410,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures, the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,356.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts of the country for the fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength.

It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891 continued at 2 per cent, in the sum of $25,364,500. To and including Nov. 30, $23,458,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The law of March 14, 1900, provides for refunding into 2 percent 30- year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, that portion of the public debt represented by the 3 per cent bonds of 1908, the 4 per cents of 1907, and the 5 per cents of 1904, of which there was outstanding at the date of said law $839,149,980. The holders of the old bonds presented them for exchange between March 14 and Nov. 30 to the amount of $364,943,750. The net saving to the government on these transactions aggregates $9,106,166.

Another effect of the operation, as stated by the secretary, is to reduce the charge upon the treasury for the payment of interest from the dates of refunding to Feb. 1, 1904, by the sum of more than $7,000,000 annually. From Feb. 1, 1904, to July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of more than $5,000,000, and for the 13 months ending Aug. 1, 1908, by about $1,000,000. The full details of the refunding are given in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

National Banks.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000, in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants, has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30, 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than $50,000, and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

It is worthy of mention that the greater number of banks being organized under the new law are in sections where the need of banking facilities has been most pronounced. Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and western sections of the country have availed themselves largely of the privileges under the new law.

The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 is $77,029,570.

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections.

Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded $2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $343,499,526, and greater than 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in material for San Francisco, and is response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in the manufactures for 1900 material to the value of $79,768,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.7 per cent of the total imports, against 15.54 in 1899, and 21.09 in 1896.

Reduce War Revenue.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people. I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

Merchant Marine.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and

[Continued on next page.]

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. *A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.* When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

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The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases**, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable**, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Goat, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life of study and** experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful **chemical and microscopical examination.**

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and up-build our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

The Trusts.

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippines.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in these distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing, to that end, at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control, and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of the Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Professor Bernard Moses of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war, to be transmitted to them (which are quoted in full).

The work of the commission is reviewed and its reports laid before congress, showing encouraging advancement toward providing liberty and good government for the Filipinos. The message then says: The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust, which should be unselfishly discharged and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have upon another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed: it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of those people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law

Cuba.

On the 25th day of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution on a basis for a stable and independent government in the island.

Then follows a copy of the call of the military governor for the election of delegates to the convention, which met Nov. 5, and the address of General Wood to the convention, without further comment or recommendation.

Cable to the Orient.

A previous recommendation for a cable to Hawaii is renewed, together with favorable suggestion of extending the cable to Manilla.

The Army.

Referring to the strength of the army—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, and the reduction of the force, June 30, 1901, to 20,025 men and 2,447 officers, under the act of March 2, 1899, and setting out the state of coast defenses and military posts with the improvements made thereon, leads up to the following remarks upon the army question:

The posts now in existence and others to be built provide for accommodations for, and if fully garrisoned, require 26,000 troops. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island can not be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session, and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico, we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which include 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines, who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster general's department, subsistance department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps. The army can not be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field, and the difficult work of civil administration.

The Postal Service.

It is remarked that the rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the increasing business activity of the country, and the extension of free rural delivery is favored, with caution against excessive outlay.

The Navy.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels, and for additional officers and men, which the required increase of the navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late David D. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a national reserve and of the grade of vice admiral. Provisions should be made as recommended by the secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers, who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in return no recognition from the congress.

Pensions.

After a review of statistics regarding public lands and a favorable expression regarding the extension of forest reserves the message treats as follows the subject of pensions:

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597.24, and for navy pensions $3,761,533.41, a total of $138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditures of $107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of Fifty-sixth congress.

The act of May, 1900, among other things, provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act of $250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows and orphans.

Various departmental reports are epitomized. The extension of the school system in Alaska is advised. The report of the governor of Hawaii and the Hawaiian census receive attention. The work of the census bureau pertaining to the census of 1900 receives favorable comment.

Congressional Reapportionment.

This subject is touched upon briefly as follows: "I recommend that the congress at its present session apportion representation among its several states as provided by the constitution."

Agriculture.

In discussing the work of the agricultural department attention is called to the various features of that branch of the public service. It is asserted that the island possessions are being considered that their people may be helped to produce the tropical products so extensively imported into the United States. The subjects of good roads, collection of crop statistics and irrigation are briefly commented upon without recommendation. Amendment of the alien contract law and the 8-hour labor law are commended for careful attention by congress.

There were 26,740 letters patent granted, including re-issues and designs, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; 1,660 trade marks, 682 labels, and 93 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 19,988. The actual receipts for patents were $1,358,228.35. The expenditures were $1,247,827.58, surplus of $110,400.77.

Attention is called to the recent civil service order for the Philippines. A hall for public records is favored. The proper celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia is given a favorable reference. The closing paragraph of the message reads as follows:

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations and the chosen representatives of the people, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence. It will not retard, but promote legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils, requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of these principles of equality and justice, upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE DUTIES OF MAN

Sermon of Pastor Foust to Maccabees.

WORSE THAN AN INFIDEL.

Is He Who Provides not for His Own, Said the Minister—The Clothing and Feeding of One's Own, However, Does not End His Obligation—The Poodle Too Often Preferred to the Child.

The Rev. O. P. Foust, of the First Reformed church, preached to the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees Sunday evening. The members of both Massillon and Stark tents were present, the attendance filling the church to its capacity. The Rev. Mr. Foust is a member of this order. Mr. Foust's text was the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Paul's first epistle to Timothy: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Previous to announcing his text Mr. Foust read the twenty-ninth psalm and from the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew.

Mr. Foust discussed both the physical and spiritual welfare of man, his duty to God, his duty to himself and his duty to his fellowmen. He spoke of the day when it was possible for the individual earning a small salary to raise a family and at the same time lay up a rainy day fund, referring to a relative, now 90 years old, the owner of several farms and a bank account, who lived well and saved money years ago working at the trade of shoemaking for thirty-seven cents a day. In these days, however, said Mr. Foust, a daily wage several times as great as thirty-seven cents is little more than sufficient to supply the wants of the family. To lay by money to meet the dark days is impossible. It is to such a man, he said, that the insurance order is a boon, enabling him, as it does, to provide for his own in the event of his death or other misfortune.

The parents' duty toward their children, said Mr. Foust, does not end with a provision of means for their support. The fathers and mothers, he declared, were responsible for their moral and spiritual welfare and advancement. Mr. Foust, who has made prisons and convicts a study for years, stated that of the 150,000 prisoners in the United States, the average age was 23 years, a majority of crimes having been committed by youths under age, a fact which owes its existence to the neglect of parents of their duty. It is an unfortunate fact, he said, that too many mothers preferred that their children should roam the streets and alleys, where nothing good is ever to be learned, while they remain at home to fondle the poodle or the puppet.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

John Doubledee Institutes One at Newman.

MANY MEN WHO FOUGHT.

Three Have Appeared and Paid Fines, and the Other is Yet to Come—Maurice Moran Drinks to Drown His Sorrows—"Hard Luck" Getz a Deponent.

A messenger from Newman at 2 o'clock Monday morning brought the news that John Doubledee had inaugurated a reign of terror in that village, and asked for police protection. Officers Brownsberger and Wittman went to Newman forthwith, and Doubledee now occupies a cell in the city prison. It was alleged that Doubledee was making a wreck of his own home, and was threatening everybody in sight. It is said he was intoxicated.

Minnie Cake, Minnie Drum and Rose Maloney were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, in South Erie street, Sunday evening. The Maloney woman pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs. The others will have their hearing later.

Men named Shapuita and Richardson were taken in charge for fighting Sunday evening. Shapuita was fined $2 and costs. Richardson will be given a hearing at 8 o'clock this evening.

Kelly and Allen, charged with fighting, were each fined $2 and costs by the mayor.

"The sight of the old canal," said Maurice Moran, plain drunk, "drove me to drink. To think that so fine a channel of water as that was in my boating days should now be as it 'tis was too much for me." Mr. Moran and a fellow unfortunate then made arrangements for the payment of small fines.

"I've got more trouble," remarked "Hard Luck" Thomas Getz, to Squire Sibila Monday morning. "This morning when I was working in Main street boys threw apples and things at me, and an onion struck me on my sore leg." He then swore out an affidavit against Milton Shanklin, who admitted that he had thrown the onion. Shanklin was fined the costs. The other boys will probably be arrested later.

The Leader will have its opening on Friday evening. Please call and see us. 25 South Erie street. E. A. Hile, Prop.

From Bad to Worse.

A gentleman was admiring his pigeons the other afternoon, when he heard a curious "thud" and saw one of his birds drop from a window sill to the ground.

Turning round, the gentleman was just in time to see a small boy in the lane drop a catapult and run.

After a short chase the culprit was caught.

"You young scoundrel!" ejaculated the angry owner of the pigeon. "What do you mean by coming and shooting my birds?"

"Please, sir, I didn't mean to do it," whined the captive. "I—I didn't shoot at the pigeon."

"Come, come," said the gentleman, "don't make matters worse. I saw the bird fall, and if you did not aim at it how came you to hit it?"

"Please, sir," blubbered the boy, "the pigeon got in the way. I—I was aiming at the winder."—London Tit-Bits.

Cold Expands Them.

A civil engineer who is in Alaska has written home to Chicago that the rails on the Chilkoot Pass railway expand with the cold instead of contracting, as they would be supposed to do. A temperature ranging from 12 degrees to 40 degrees below zero F. would not appreciably affect the length of rails, but severer cold than that would be attended with expansion. This is certainly an exception to a law of nature, although water shrinks as it cools until 39 degrees F. is reached, when it begins to expand.

An Inference.

"I just know she is ten years older than she admits," said the woman with the sharp nose.

"How?" asked the other half of the duo.

"Why would she be letting that 16-year-old kid make love to her if she were as young as she pretends?"—Indianapolis Press.

The Doctor's Hint.

Patient—Doctor, I can't sleep at night. I tumble and toss until morning.

Doctor—H'm, that's bad. Let me see your tongue. (After diagnosis) Physically you are all right. Perhaps you worry over that bill you've owed me for the last two years!

Matrimony Leads to Crime.

"I began the career of crime," said the famous criminal, "when I married the second time."

"Did your second wife lead you astray?" asked the sympathetic visitor.

"Not so much as the first one. It was she who preferred the bigamy charge."—Stray Stories.

If a girl has a piano, it is dangerous to give her a bust of Mozart or a picture of Beethoven, for then the parlor is changed to "the music room."—Atchison Globe.

Not a Song Bird.

"He said I was swanlike, I believe," said Miss Rawkis. "Wasn't that gallant of him?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Miss Peppery. "It was while you were trying to sing that he made the remark."—Exchange.

To Cure Insomnia.

An English physician of distinction gives these suggestions for cure of insomnia: In cases where the patient sleeps for an hour or two, then wakens with a start and cannot go to sleep again the physician recommends that a hot water compress be laid on the abdomen. When one cannot go to sleep on retiring and is unable to dismiss thoughts that have occupied the day, it is advised that the patient keep his feet in water as hot as he can bear comfortably for ten minutes before going to bed. He should then put on a pair of thin cotton hose wrung out of cold water and over those a pair of woolen ones. A more powerful remedy is a mustard sitz bath, with the proportion of a teacupful of mustard to a gallon of hot water. He should remain seated in the bath from 10 to 20 minutes. In many cases a reclining bath in tepid water is useful as a sedative.

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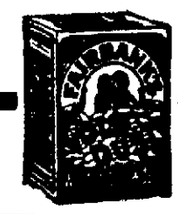

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Omega Oil is for sale in most drug stores. Any druggist can get a supply of his wholesaler. If your dealer does not keep it, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, if you will send 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

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UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

Mr. Pettigrew was among the absentees from the senate on Monday. Some of his colleagues must have entertained a happy thought as they regarded his empty desk. After March 4, Mr. Pettigrew will be forever absent.

Judging from the vote by which the ship subsidy bill was taken up in the senate on Tuesday, Republicans are in line for its passage. The vote was 33 to 20, the opposition being composed of Democrats, Populists, Senator Teller, who is a Silverite, and Senator Wellington, who announced some time ago that he would vote against the proposed measure.

For the next three months the business of the second session of the Fifty-sixth congress will occupy a prominent place in the news of the world. On the satisfactory accomplishment of the work before it depends more or less the continuation of present prosperity and general contentment, and for this reason it is to be hoped that every question will be treated with a wise conservatism looking to the preservation of existing industrial conditions in the working out of the new and important problems which confront us as a nation.

There is every indication that Republican members of the house and senate are ready to join hands in accomplishing the work that the party has to do as mapped out by the President in his message. If the recommendations of that important document are kept in mind as the congress forges ahead with the great mass of legislation which must be disposed of before the 4th of March, the nation can look forward to a continuation of peace and prosperity at home, growing trade abroad and an ever increasing record of military and diplomatic achievement.

Official claims arising from the Armenian massacres may now be regarded as practically settled, as a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Turkish navy by the Cramp firm was signed today by the Sultan. It is unlikely that the state department will dispute the method employed by Turkey to settle the claim, for it must be remembered that the Turkish government might be much embarrassed by the pressure of European creditors were the United States government to insist upon certain forms of procedure in this case. The first real service rendered by the new double-turreted battleship Kentucky may be considered eminently satisfactory.

No city in Ohio has the same interest in the Massillon state hospital as has the city of Massillon, and for this reason THE INDEPENDENT prints for the benefit of its readers as much of the annual report of the board of trustees and superintendent as is practicable, and probably a good deal more than will be used by other newspapers in the state. The various statements and recommendations contained in the report are interesting and important and should be read with care and attention. An intelligent comprehension of the affairs of the magnificent institution at our doors is necessary if we are to influence and direct legislation looking to the continuance of its maintenance under prosperous conditions and the furtherance of plans for its further development.

CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

It will be noted in the President's message that the Chinese problem takes precedence of any discussion of the Philippine question and that more space is devoted to the former than to the latter. This arrangement is justified by the relative prominence of these issues. The Chinese problem is yet unsolved, and, therefore, a review of the part played by this government in the suppression of the Boxer uprising, its subsequent diplomatic action and its future intentions was necessary for the instruction of congress and the enlightenment of the people.

With the Philippine matter it is different. That issue is practically settled. The re-election of President McKinley and the announced and evident purpose of the government to prosecute more vigorously the work of pacification has already produced fruits. Last week a dispatch from Manila stated that 1,200 bolomen had surrendered to Captain Green, of the Thirty-third infantry. On Monday, the war department received a message from General MacArthur at Manila, saying that 2,180 insurrectos from Consique, had come down from the mountains and surrendered to General Young at Santa Maria, where they swore allegiance to the United States. It is evident, therefore, that Aguinaldo's warriors are gradually becoming acquainted with the result of the recent election in the United States and are giving up all hope of assistance from the Edward Atkinsons of this country.

In his message to congress the President has every reason for assuming that the insurrection has been suppressed and that everything is progressing favorably on the lines laid down in his instructions to the Philippine commission. His position on this question has already been shown to have been the correct one from the first. From the fact that Germany has just agreed to accept the proposals of our government regarding China, thus assuring complete harmony among the powers, and the probability of the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese empire, it is evident that neither congress nor the people will be justified in criticising his firmly maintained attitude toward this new and confusing problem.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The plan of choosing senators by popular election has been vigorously favored by theoretical politicians and economic reformers for some time under the notion that in this way the power of the plutocrats to represent American constituencies might be curbed and the voters enabled to choose senators independently of the action of the state legislatures. Great advantages have been asserted for this political departure, the necessities for which have not appeared to most persons to be very urgent. Its benefits, however, were tested this year in a somewhat practical way in two states remote from each other, though both carried by the Democrats, the sponsors and champions of the proposed change.

One of these states was Montana, in which William A. Clark, a typical plutocrat, had been elected to the senate by the Democratic legislature at Helena, only subsequently to be unseated in consequence of the evidences of bribery offered by his opponents. Mr. Clark made a direct appeal to the voters of Montana, and in each district of the state, Clark and anti-Clark candidates for the legislature were run, the Clark candidates being the regular Democrats and the anti-Clark men being Republicans or Independent Daly Democrats. The result of the contest was, that the plutocrat made a sweep of the legislature, and the candidates committed to his return to Washington had a large majority of the popular vote.

In North Carolina the Democratic national platform pledge was carried out literally. There was a primary, open to all Democrats, held on November 6, simultaneously with the presidential election. There were two candidates for the office of senator, F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and the representative of the machine, the chief dependence of plutocrats in North Carolina, as elsewhere, and J. S. Carr, the opponent of the machine and of plutocrats generally. A warm contest took place, so warm in fact that it was attended, in many instances, with turmoil and disorder, but the result was that the machine candidate, Simmons, having control of the Democratic organization in the state, was elected by a large majority.

A New Year's Guide.

There is one book everyone should make an effort to get, for the new year. It contains simple and valuable hints concerning health, many amusing anecdotes, and much general information. We refer to Hostetter's Almanac, published by the Hostetter Co., Pittsburg, Pa. It will prove valuable to any household. Sixty employes are kept at work on this valuable book. The issue for 1901 will be over eight millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. It contains proof of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy prepared by the publishers, and is worthy of careful preservation. The almanac may be obtained free of cost, at any druggist or general dealer in the country.

The Census of 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

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Pure blood means good health, impure blood, disease. Knox Stomach Tablets drive the impurities from the blood, make the liver active, and cure dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Fifty doses fifty cents.

Men's best brogans, worth $1.65, our price $1.25, at H. H. Pille's new store No. 3 West Main street.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

History of Operations for Year Ending Nov. 15.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

Superintendent Eyman Makes Such a Recommendation—Says Employment Should be Provided for Able-Bodied Patients—Recovery Rate Higher Than That of Other Institutions—Institution's Per Capita Cost, $168.29—Trustees Discuss Magnificence of Buildings.

The reports of Superintendent Henry C. Eyman and of the board of trustees of the Massillon state hospital for the year ending Nov. 15, were Tuesday placed in the hands of the governor, Dr. Eyman going to Columbus for that purpose. Dr. Eyman first submitted his report to the trustees, by whom it was accepted. The board is now composed of President S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge; George D. Copeland, of Marion; Dr. J. E. Russell, of Mt. Vernon; Jerome B. Zerbe, of Cleveland, and J. H. Newton, of Newark.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Withholding Necessary Appropriation Inflicted Hardship.

In their report the trustees state that they have not been unmindful of the fact that they have been subjected to much unfriendly criticism as to the style and the quality of the work performed under their direction; but that they have the satisfaction of knowing that this has all been recalled upon actual view, committees from the legislatures of this and other states, as well as experts from other institutions, after personal investigation, having without an exception approved the plans and praised the workmanship in every department. The board, after hearing all the adverse criticism, and carefully weighing all objections and suggestions, can see no reason for any radical departure from the plans adopted early in the progress of the work. On the contrary, they heartily approve the same, and will prosecute the work along the same general lines.

"While we may not question the wisdom of the general assembly," says the report, "we can but express the opinion that manifest injustice was done the management, and unnecessary hardship inflicted upon the afflicted, by withholding necessary appropriations for the more rapid prosecution of this great work. We are puzzled to see why our errors of judgment, if there have been any, should be made an apology for not granting the needed appropriation, especially when the finances of the state were in such healthy condition, and the treasury overflowing."

The report speaks of the experiment with natural gas, saying its use was discontinued because of the great expense. The rates paid for gas were 13½ cents per thousand feet for the boilers, and 20 cents per thousand for domestic purposes.

Various causes have delayed the construction of the new assembly hall and employes' quarters, and the work is far from done. The contract price is $44,393.50, the firm holding the contract being R. H. Evans & Co.

As authorized, eighty-five acres of land adjoining the state farm were purchased during the year for $10,000.

"We are free to say," continues the report, "that the reputation which preceded the coming of Dr. Henry C. Eyman has been fully sustained. He has proven himself an efficient and persistent worker in every department, and the trustees are congratulating themselves and the state that they have secured in him the ideal superintendent. In the responsible and trying position of matron, Mrs. Eyman has won for herself golden opinions in the varied duties attached to this office. In closing this report we would express our confidence in the character and fidelity of the medical staff, of Mr. Latimer, the steward, and all the employes of the institution."

REPORT OF DR. EYMAN.

The Total Number of Patients Treated Was 907.

The report of Dr. Eyman states that there were admitted during the year 543 patients, of whom 270 were men. The whole number under treatment was 907. There were 172 persons discharged during the year, of whom 93 were men. Of this number 82 recovered, 32 were discharged improved, 42 unimproved and 44 died. Of those recovered 45 were men. Of those improved 16 were men. Of those who died 25 were men. The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted was 15.10. The percentage of deaths on the total number under treatment was 4.85. Seven deaths resulted from paresis, this being the largest number due to any one cause. Of the patients admitted during the year 14 were between the ages of 15 and 20 years, 34 between 20 and 25, 112 between 25 and 35, 140 between 35 and 45, 156 between 45 and 60, 47 between 60 and 70, 22 between 70 and 80, 5 over 80. There was but one person admitted under 15 years of age. Of those admitted 428 were native born, 74 foreign born, 41 unknown. Of those remaining there were probably curable 47, possibly curable 77, chronic and probably incurable 611. The recovery rate based upon admissions of recent and possibly curable cases is 41.20. This is rather above the average of similar institutions. Based upon the total admissions 15.10 is necessarily low owing to the large number of chronic and incurable patients transferred from other state hospitals and county infirmaries.

RECOVERIES.

We have endeavored to maintain the high standard set by the ablest alienists in recent years, in reference to recoveries in institutions of this kind. Many patients who formerly might have been discharged recovered, are now discharged as improved. The pessimist will probably call your attention to the fact that recovery rates for the insane are not as high as they were two or three decades since, and that therefore the disease is becoming more intractable and treatment less potent. This in fact is not true. In recent years there has been a strong tendency to greater care in ascertaining the exact condition of patients discharged, and in consequence the improved column has been increased, while the recovery column has been proportionately lessened. The unusually large percentages found in some old reports should be received with some degree of caution. There is no positive rule by which you can determine the permanency of the recovery in an individual case.

Very often patients appear entirely recovered and remain so while within the protecting walls of an institution, but in a very short time after leaving find it impossible to adjust themselves to their new environments, and are returned to the fostering care of the hospital, with manifestations of mental disease as marked as when first committed. We have, for this reason, carried out so far as practicable the policy of allowing trial visits at home for the full time limit (ninety days), and then before discharge obtain, if possible, a complete report from some member of the family. This subject of trial visits is becoming one of considerable importance. There are no doubt many legitimate objections to surveillance for paroled patients, but I think it offers the only solution to the question of trial visits. It might be so arranged that two or three men could have the oversight of all patients allowed out on parole, and I believe this could be satisfactorily accomplished, if all the superintendents promptly reported to these supervisors when patients are allowed visits, and also furnish them with the address of friends.

I believe a certain amount of such supervision would be productive of much good. It is well known that a considerable number of cases of insanity are in reality little more than cases of marked inebriety. After a few weeks' treatment the patient asks for his release and the superintendent is compelled to grant his request, because there is really no longer any evidence of insanity. Now, without supervision the patient is again buffeted about in an unfeeling world, with no kind hand to assist him over the asperities, or guide him along lines of safety. Is it surprising that his very first earnings go for drink? With the causative factor again in operation, the result is inevitable, and within a few weeks he is again adjudged insane and recommitted to a state hospital, and the cycle is established. If a guiding hand were provided by the state, when such patient left the hospital and a strong will exerted to direct him in channels void of temptation, the prospect for complete restoration to mental soundness and permanent improvement in volitional power would be greatly enhanced.

INEBRIETY.

In this connection I desire again to lift my voice in behalf of the unfortunates who have become the victims of the whisky or opium habit. I believe these cases deserving of more than passing notice, more than reprimand, more than censure. Marked inebriety is frequently the real result of real diseased conditions. The victim is practically helpless, unless the beneficence of our great state reaches out and tenderly substitutes restricting care for his unbridled appetite, and directs his tempest tossed ship to a haven of safety. We are too prone to look upon him as merely a disgrace to society and his friends, and dismiss him with a passing contemptuous glance, which fails to reveal to us the real man, beneath this most uninviting appearance. We should have hospitals for the treatment of this class of unfortunates where the very best medical skill could be procured, and the arch enemy of man be vanquished. It will not help conditions materially to cry out against this evil of drink, and do nothing for the unfortunate victim. It is a disease with which physicians must fight, though with but little prospect of success, unless aided by the state and the righteous sentiment of the people. In our former reports we have called attention to this important subject, and believe it still our duty to urge the necessity of the state taking custodial and curative care of these distressing cases.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The health of the inmates has been uniformly good. We have not been visited with epidemic or contagious disease and the deaths have, with few exceptions, occurred in cases which were either exhausted by long continued mental disease, or in those cases in which the form of insanity is regarded as incurable. More than fifty per cent. of all the deaths have occurred in cases suffering from organic disease of the brain. About fifteen per cent. of the deaths occurred in cases of acute and probably curable forms of insanity. The death rate, 4.85 on total number under treatment, is below the average, and is pleasing testimony to the excellent sanitary condition of the institution, the healthfulness of the locality, and the personal attention bestowed upon the inmates by the assistant physicians, who have them in their immediate charge.

EMPLOYMENT AND DIVERSION.

We are still firm in our belief that the best substitutes for restraint and seclusion are healthful recreation and agreeable occupation. If we could have varied and congenial employment for every able-bodied patient, the mooted question of restraint and seclusion would be speedily settled. We have been able to keep a large force of men at work upon our farms, another force upon the grade, others with the painters, engineers, in the laundry, the kitchen and the various shops, but still a large percentage of our people cannot find congenial employment. And this is more especially true of the women. A few work in the laundry, the sewing room, the kitchen and dining rooms, but the great mass of our women can find no suitable work. We believe work shops should be provided and so arranged as to give employment to all able-bodied patients. As soon as suitable quarters can be obtained we expect to institute a school for a judiciously selected number of patients. For some, mental occupation is a necessity.

There should be more diversified amusements. The principal amusements have been baseball in the summer months, and the regular weekly dance during the winter. With little expense, croquet, golf, basket ball and lawn tennis could be added, and undoubtedly with much benefit.

EXPENSES.

The per capita cost per annum, exclusive of officers' salaries, and based upon amount drawn from state treasury, was $159.95; including officers' salaries $168.29; per week, exclusive of officers' salaries, $3.07; including officers' salaries, $3.23. This we regard as a very creditable showing, as the domestic expenses are nearly as great as they will be when the institution cares for double the number of patients. Last year the per capita cost including officers' salaries, was $214.29. We have no ambition to place his institution upon a cheap basis, but do contend that the very best possible care for the unfortunate inmates is our first consideration, secondarily the strictest economy in every department. There has been no curtailing of the dietary, and nothing which would enhance the comfort and welfare of the patients has been denied them.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head Dr. Eyman makes reference to the various buildings erected during the year and to those now in course of construction, as well as to the changes which have been wrought in the grounds, paying gracious tribute to Landscape Engineer Haerlin for the excellent manner in which he has prosecuted his work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. Eyman acknowleges the worth and efficiency of Drs. Manchester, Findley and Hindley, who constitute his staff of physicians; to Mr. Latimer, the steward; to Mr. Capeller, the storekeeper, the supervisors, the attendants and all others connected with the work. He also acknowledges the thoughtfulness and kindness of the Daughters of Veterans and the pupils of the primary department of the Richville avenue school who, at different times, have sent flowers to the patients. A sense of obligation to the Revs. C. M. Roberts, J. I. Wilson, J. F. Clokey and F. H. Simpson, who conducted religious services at various times during the year. Gratitude to the board of trustees is expressed for the latter's ever-ready counsel and co-operation.

SQUIRE WEFLER'S STAND.

Refuses to Pay Fines to the Deputy Game Warden.

Much interest has been manifested in the recent case of the state of Ohio vs. Charles Charlier, before Squire Wefler, in Tuscarawas township, in which the defendant was fined ten dollars and costs for hunting on one of the Bender farms without a permit. Additional interest is taken in the case, owing to the fact that Game Warden Dangeleisen demanded the money collected from the defendant as a fine, which the justice refused to pay over. Squire Wefler has made the following statement to THE INDEPENDENT:

"On November 14 Dangeleisen appeared before me with an order to pay to him the fine collected from Charlier for hunting on the premises of another without a permit. I refused to pay it over to him, and hold that the game warden is not entitled to the fines collected under the permit law (Sec. 6966). I told Dangeleisen he should investigate the matter, and if he could show he was entitled to the money it would be paid over to him. I also wrote to the president of the game commission, notifying him of my refusal to pay the fine to the deputy game warden, and stated my belief that neither the game warden nor the commission is entitled to the fines collected under the permit law. I will hold the money so collected for a test case, and if none is made will pay it into the county treasury, where it surely belongs."

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A Man Guilty of Forgery Located in Buffalo.

CANTON, Dec. 3.—Marshal Rinehart left last night for Columbus, where he will secure requisition papers for Edwin Doty, who is now in Buffalo, and is wanted here for uttering forged checks. He was in the deal with J. Reigler, who signed the name of L. P. D. Yost and other prominent merchants to check for small amount two weeks ago, and cashed them at various places about the city. Reigler is now in the county jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. Doty got out of town, but has been located in Buffalo.

In the estate of John Gunski, of Jackson township, the widow elects to take under the will.

A license to marry has been granted to Arthur Kaylor, of Justus, and Cora Bash, of Beach City.

Both court rooms were occupied this morning with the motion docket.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Three Bills Have Passed the House.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

A French Senator Points Out the Ease With Which England Could be Invaded—An Alleged Defaulter Returned to Findlay—American Girl Marries a German Baron.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Yesterday's session of the house was brief. The real work likely will begin today, when the house probably will consider the army reorganization bill, which Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported the day before. He explained the urgent necessity for immediate action upon this measure, saying that under the present law the army must be reduced to 27,000 men on July 1 next, and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill today. When Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) objected to the request Mr. Hull introduced a resolution for a special order for the consideration of the bill today, with provision for a vote at the end of six hours' general debate.

Three bills were passed yesterday under the call of committees, the most important being one to provide for the detail of not to exceed 100 retired army officers as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as adopt a system of military instruction. The others were "to prevent the failure of military justice" and to legalize an issue of $250,000 of bonds by Pima county, Arizona.

The canteen provision in the new army bill does not prohibit the sale of liquor. It simply provides that no officer or private soldier shall sell. The provision of the present law prohibits officers and soldiers and any other person from selling intoxicating liquors in any post, exchange, canteen, etc.

Chairman Hull says the army bill will wait until the army appropriation bill is disposed of.

The speaker of the House announced today that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, resigning his position as chairman of the committee on naval affairs.

George Von L. Meyer, of Boston, is to be named as United States ambassador to Italy.

TO INVADE ENGLAND.

The Measure Proposed in the French Senate.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—[By Associated Press]—In the senate chamber, yesterday, General Mercier created a great sensation during the debate on the naval bill, by pointing out the ease by which England could be invaded. He demanded that the government introduce into the plans for the mobilization of the army the navy methods for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of an expeditionary corps. The president, M. Fallieres, intervened, declaring that such proposals were out of order.

MINE CAVES IN.

Fifty-one Miners Entombed at Dunmore.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Nay Aug mine, near Dunmore, caved in this morning. It is reported that fifty-one men were in the mine at the time, with all means of escape shut off.

Later—A rescuing party after nearly three hours' hard work, succeeded in rescuing all the miners alive.

MARRIED IN LONDON.

Kentucky Girl Weds a German Baron.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Baron Herman Speck Von Sternberg, formerly secretary of the German embassy at Washington, recently appointed consul general for Germany at Calcutta, was married this afternoon at St. George's church to Miss Lillian May Langham, of Louisville, Ky. The mother and two sisters of the bride were present.

DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

Alleged to be Short $12,000 in His Accounts.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 5.—[By Associated Press]—E. P. Hay was arrested here last night on a charge of the defalcation of over twelve thousand dollars as clerk of Hancock county, Ohio. He was taken to Findlay today. Hay denies his guilt, and says he was on his way home when arrested.

Grovemiller Farm at Public Sale.

Farm contains 177 acres, 4½ miles west of Canton, and 4 miles east of Massillon, on the Canton Massillon street railway, and is bounded by three public roads. This farm will be offered as a whole and in two tracts on Thursday, January 10, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the premises. For terms and a better description call on premises, or address, J. J. GROVEMILLER, Canton, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Byron Owens, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zupp, of East Greenville, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Purinton, of Pleasant View, a daughter.

Mrs. Leonard Stucker left this morning for Doylestown, where she will spend two weeks with friends and relatives.

Chester Adams, of Minge Junction, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Corey, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Leonard have removed their household goods to this city from Grafton, and will reside in Wooster street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kiefer and son Charles, of Tuscarawas township, are visiting relatives and friends in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

Miss Ella Buch has returned to Delaware, where she is a student at the university, after a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Buch, in Duncan street.

John Guy and George Robinson, coal miners, were struck by an engine on the Panhandle, at Uhrichsville, on Monday, and so badly injured that both died within an hour or two.

The Rev. J. C. Hathaway, formerly rector of St. Paul's church, Canton, and who recently accepted a call to the church at Conneaut, conducted the morning and evening services at St. Timothy's church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Conard left on Tuesday evening for Philadelphia, where they will in future reside. Mr. Conard was formerly superintendent of the lumber department at Russell & Co's. In Philadelphia he will engage in the lumber trade.

John Doubledee, arrested at Newman for disturbing the peace and threatening his family, was fined the costs by Mayor Wise Monday afternoon. The mayor first pronounced a workhouse sentence of thirty days, but, upon the plea of Mrs. Doubledee, suspended the same on condition that Mr. Doubledee's behavior be better in the future.

A horse which cannot be replaced for $300, belonging to C. A. Rudy, was so badly injured in an accident at its stable, Monday evening, that out of mercy it was killed. The horse slipped and forced the cover off a drain pipe, one of its legs being precipitated into the sewer. Its frantic struggles to free itself resulted in a fracture to the bone near one of the joints.

At a recent meeting of Hiram chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: John T. Gow, H. P.; Thos. J. Falor, King; Lester L. Nave, Scribe; John Bell, Captain of H.; Wm. Yost, Pr. Sir; Albert H. Coleman, R. A. C.; Sylvester Higerd, G. M. 3d V.; George Blumenauer, G. M. 2nd V.; Henry Gribble, G. M. 1st V.; Z. T. Baltzly, Treas.; James Peacock, Sec'y; Robert Bell, Guard.

Captain Merrell, Elsass, Manley, Bostick, Jacobs, Poe and Bowsher, of the Russell Bowling Club, went to Canton last evening and defeated the Berger Mfg. Co.'s team three straight games by scores of 805 to 716, 851 to 809 and 827 to 729. This makes five out of six games won from the Berger's by the Russells. W. C. Bowsher carried off the individual honors, making 231 in one game and averaging 202 in the three. The Russell's have won eight of the nine games they played this season.

Solemn requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. James Kuhn, formerly rector of St. Mary's church, was conducted at the church on Wednesday morning, a large congregation being present. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker, rector of the church, officiated as celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church; the Rev. Mr. Arnould and the Rev. Mr. Treiber, of Canton; the Rev. Joseph Alten, of West Brookfield; the Rev. Mr. Burkle, of New Berlin, and the Rev. Henry Gerhardtstein, of Canal Fulton. The altar of the church was draped in black.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's church, will wear the handsome vestments which recently arrived from Westphalia, Germany, for the first time on next Saturday, which is an important holiday in the church calendar. The vestments are of brocaded silk, with fine gold galoons and fringe. On the front of the chasuble are medallions representing the blessed Margaret Alacoque and St. Gertrude. On the back, worked in gold, is a representation of the crucifixion. The other portions of the vestments bear representations of St. Stephen and St. Lawrence. The vestments will be worn only on the occasion of high feasts.

The Massillon Telephone Company has placed new telephones at the following places: Massillon Iron & Steel Co., office at works, No. 41; David Edwards, East Greenville, residence, 208; Massillon Bottle & Glass Co., office at factory; J. F. Arnold, 192; C. M. McLain, 402; Sailer & Vogt, 357; Jas Johnson, S. L., 264; Dr. D. K. Jones, Canal Fulton, 6-264; A. J. Richeimer, 375; Dr. D. S. Gardner, office, 380; Massillon Pigeon Run Coal Co., 444; Ohio Table Co., 193; A. J. Clementz, 371; N. Schneider, 389; Wm. Sorg, 398; John Doyle, 369; Louis Clementz, 373; The Dauntless Burner & Gas Stove Co., office, 385; D. Jones, res., 391; Spidle & Rubright, office, 395; Geo. A. Falke, 388; Mrs. A. M. Grojean, 390; Ritter Brothers, photo. gallery, 293; A. Dangeleisen, 362; P. A. Paroz, grocery, 383; E. B. Upham, 406; Herancourt Brewing Co., office, 248; Daniel Naumann, 272; Dr. R. W. Gans, res., 360; F. E. Taggart, res., 442; Tobias Schott, 271; Christ. Schott, 274; H. W. Fletcher, res., 404; Dr. A. A. Hallock, res. and office, 208; I. Ferrell, res., 394.

POWER OF PRESS.

Beach City Felt It Once to Its Sorrow.

AND NOW COMES ANOTHER

Many Marriages Take Place In and About Justus—Dalton Citizens Organize an Oil and Gas Company—An Interesting Lecture at Wilmot—The News of Newman and Other Towns.

BEACH CITY, Dec. 5.—The rumor that the village is to have a weekly newspaper brings up memories of the last journal Beach City boasted, and certain citizens are filled with apprehension. Many persons brought down upon themselves the dislike of Editor Beach, who published the erstwhile newspaper. They pushed him for his debts and were otherwise unkind. One day Mr. Beach left town. A day or two later small boys appeared with hundreds of copies of the Beach City News, and scattered them broadcast. A sensation was created. The paper was a sheet of "roasts." Twelve articles were devoted to as many citizens, in which the writer sought to drag forth from dark closets skeletons by the scores, while the mean things said about the people generally the community believes justifies its feeling of outrage and the apprehension with which it views the coming of another scribe.

TO DRILL IMMEDIATELY.

DALTON, Dec. 5.—The Dalton Oil, Gas & Mineral Company, capitalized at $10,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, and the organization of the concern will shortly be completed. The incorporators are Harvey Santmyer, M. F. McDowell, H. B. Jameson, Dr. F. H. H. Pope, Peter Eckard, A. Sanderson, George C. Race, William Beezel, T. B. Feasel and R. B. Wertz. Drilling operations will be commenced immediately. Owing to the fact that many of what are thought to be oil springs have been discovered, it is the belief of people hereabouts that an immense subterranean oil lake underlies the region. Thousands of acres of territory are now held by leases that will be turned over to the company as soon as its organization is completed.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY."

WILMOT, Dec. 5.—John Wiseman, the philosopher of Sugarcreek valley, lectured in the village Saturday evening on "How to Live to be Happy." Mr. Wiseman is the town shoemaker. Between the strokes of his hammer, however, he has managed to accumulate a vast fund of knowledge, which his fine memory retains perfectly, despite his 86 years, and he has an interesting way of imparting it. He is in excellent health, which he claims the source of all happiness, and his lecture contained many valuable suggestions as to how to retain

MANY MARRIAGES.

JUSTUS, Dec. 5.—Arthur Kaylor, of this place, and Miss Cora Bash, of Beach City, were married Sunday by the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, of Beach City.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Steinbaugh have taken up their residence near Navarre. Their marriage occurred here on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Steinbaugh was formerly Miss Edith Buchman. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Acker, whose wedding also took place on Thanksgiving Day, reside near this village. Mrs. Acker was formerly Miss Ella Shisler.

An open switch caused a C., L. & W. freight engine to leave the rails here yesterday. Hours were required for the work of righting it.

PEACE REIGNS ON THE HILL.

NEWMAN, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Mary Redman returned to her home with the DeHoff family last Saturday, after spending the summer with relatives in Indiana.

Miss Jennie Kitt, of Massillon, was the guest of Miss Margaret Findley during Thanksgiving week.

Newman was well represented at the Newman's Creek chapel last Sunday, where the township Sunday school convention was in session.

Harve Hardgrove, of Canal Fulton, called on Newman friends on Tuesday.

The "Michener" mine has been idle for the past three days. Evidently a lack of orders is the cause.

Tramps are becoming numerous. Apparently all are on the hunt for work, but when directed where to find it they go in the opposite direction.

Mrs. Ann Williams's condition showed no improvement during the past week.

The Wizard Oil show that held forth in the school house last week has moved to North Lawrence. The Newman sales of medicine were somewhat limited.

Quietness, good will and peace again reigns supreme on the "Hill" and everybody is happy.

CAMP CREEK NOTES.

CAMP CREEK, Dec. 5.—Services were held at the Cross Roads church by the Rev. Mr. Berry last Sunday.

It is hoped and generally understood that a literary society will be organized at Goat Hill in the near future.

Mrs. Grant, having recently sustained a broken limb, is convalescent. Dr. Lowe, of Justus, is her medical adviser.

An entertainment will be held at the Cross Roads church on Christmas eve. Santa Claus will be one of the many attractions.

Philip Riedesel and Frank Whitmore recently formed a hunting trust, and will hold a shooting match for turkeys, etc., at the residence of Mr. Riedesel on Dec. 8.

Mr. Ira Truby has gone to Lexington, Ky., where he will pursue the study of telegraphy.

John Augustine contemplates going to Chicago in the near future. He will make his home there.

WILMOT AND VICINITY.

WILMOT, Dec. 5.—Preparations are being made for Christmas by the different Sunday schools.

The W. B. Kilgore barn, north of town, is about finished.

John Hurraw and John Agler are clerking in the store of H. F. Christman.

One of John Seidle's horses died last week. Mr. Seidle has purchased property in town and will shortly take possession.

A few of our poultry men attended the poultry show at Beach City last week.

Local hunters captured most of the rabbits in this section.

The Winesburg and several country schools near that village were closed the past week on account of diphtheria.

Since the closing of the cheese factory, about a month ago, the business of the creamery has greatly increased.

MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, Dec. 4.—Armand Chatelaine, of Mt. Hope, visited in Mt. Eaton Saturday evening and Sunday.

John Fahrney has gone to Cleveland for the winter.

Edward Messner is able to be about again, after a serious illness.

Daniel Fisher, who lives near Massillon, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Ella Beeler has returned from a visit to Akron, where she was a guest of her brother, A. W. Beeler.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave a successful social in the Presbyterian church on Thanksgiving.

Florian Schaffter, ex-county recorder, has sold his farm south of town to Jules Fensier, of Minturn, Cal., and has bought another farm two and one-half miles south of Wooster, to which his son Eugene will move in the spring.

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Schaffter, of Cleveland, are visiting friends here.

Orpha Beeler, of Wooster, spent Thanksgiving in the village.

Edward Battecker took a number of fine cattle to Massillon on Friday.

The German Medicine Company came to Mt. Eaton one day and left next morning.

AFFAIRS AT RHODES.

RHODES, Nov. 5.—A spelling contest was held at Myers's school house on Friday evening with a large attendance. A literary programme was rendered after an intermission.

Everything is peaceable and quiet since the election, and all are enjoying prosperity.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed concerning the mail service in this vicinity. The rural delivery system in operation at present has a great many drawbacks. Before the inauguration of the service we enjoyed the convenience of a postoffice, where we could purchase stamps, and receive our mail daily. We receive it daily now, but it comes from two to three days late. It certainly would be a disadvantage to a business man to have a letter of importance delayed several days. The same mail route between Massillon and Mt. Eaton is still in operation and passes the door of our ex-postoffice, just as it did when our office was in operation. It is not the intention of the 150 householders to do away with the rural delivery. Our desire is to have the Rhodes postoffice replaced if possible. There will be a difficult task for publishers to secure subscribers if the office does not exist.

Miss Alma McDowell, Miss Maggie Griffith, Miss Susie Walter, Tisch Kilgore, P. E. Hornberger, Anthony Rink and H. A. McFarren were guests of Miss Daisy Hornberger on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keiffer and son left this place Wednesday to visit relatives in Harrisburg, Pa., and New York city.

Our private telephone company has placed an instrument in W. Williams's residence.

At the regular meeting of the Massillon Commandery Knights of St. John, held last night, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, L. L. Volkmor; first vice president, Valentine Hamel; second vice president, George Hoppold; corresponding secretary, L. H. Bamberger; financial secretary, Ed. M. Ertle; treasurer, J. Schroyer; trustees, Wm. Crone, Zebla Agnes, J. A. Seiler, Charles Zuber, G. Greenfelder; captain, L. L. Volkmor; first lieutenant, George Hoppold; second lieutenant, Valentine Hamel; delegates to the sixth district convention, L. L. Volkmor, George Hoppold and Valentine Hamel.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, December 4 1900:

LADIES.

Dirn, Mrs. A.	Pendry, Cora Edsall.
Edsall, Miss Gora.	Stuhldreher, Mrs. T.
McClaskey, Miss C.	Whitman, Flora.
Miller, Mrs. Wm.	Youngman, Miss M

MEN.

Calston, Thos.	Lock, Billie.
Carland, Frank.	Mellon, Jas.
Crosman, Geo. J.	Minck, W. J.
Esterbrook, Wm.	Morrison, I. D.
Edwards, Geo.	Quimby, Jas. M.
Jennings, W. R.	Smead, D. D
Kilmer, John.	Smith, Henry.
King, Read.	Stricken, Wm.

Union Card Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

NICE OLD QUAKER LADY

Cured of Catarrh By Peruna After 20 Years' Suffering.

MRS. POLLY EVANS, A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PE-RU-NA.

"My wife (Polly J. Evans) says she feels entirely cured of systemic catarrh of twenty years' standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine, Peruna, as directed, and we feel very thankful to thee for thy kindness and advice. She did not ever expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell thee there has been a great deal of Peruna used here last winter. Peruna does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do recommend it to anyone that is afflicted with catarrh."

As ever, thy friend,
John Evans,
South Wabash, Ind.

The above letter written by a venerable old Quaker, Mr. John Evans, living at South Wabash, Ind. tells in his quaint language his experience with the national catarrh remedy, Peruna.

The Quakers have always been characterized by their untiring care in relieving the suffering of their own poor, and are hospitable, sweet-spirited and gentle people. They universally wear plain, unobtrusive clothing, not so much for uniformity, as to escape the ever-changing fashions in dress.

Their honesty and veracity is well known. Hence this letter will be read with interest by all classes.

Could any words be more to the point, could any evidence be more convincing, than the above persuasive, direct, sincere letter? Systemic catarrh is a condition in which chronic catarrh has pervaded the whole system. Catarrh first begins by localizing itself in some one or more organs of the body, but very soon it shows a tendency to spread to other organs. If it is not checked, the whole system becomes invaded by this insidious disease.

When catarrh has reached this stage, of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local remedies.

Nothing but a systemic remedy can reach it.

Peruna is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases.

Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system.

It does its work quietly, but surely.

It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body.

It produces regular functions.

Peruna restores perfect health in a natural way.

Anna P. Nichols, Vice Grand Baxter Rebekah Lodge, in a letter from 906 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., says:

Anna P. Nichols.

"My friends recommended Peruna so highly that I purchased a bottle to try it and have never been sorry.

"At times my system became entirely run down, I could not sleep well and lost my appetite. Since I have used Peruna I feel like a different woman and hardly know what it is to be sick. I congratulate you on the merits of your wonderful medicine and wish you continued success."

One of Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MINERS TO MEET.

Annual Convention Here on Dec. 18.

TO INSTRUCT DELEGATES.

Sub-District President pro tem. Requests All Locals to Inform Their Representatives of Their Sentiment in Regard to Live Issues—Other Labor and Union News

Robert Legg, of East Greenville, acting president of the district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, was in the city Monday afternoon. Mr. Legg is acting for Myrick Evans, who recently removed from the sub-district. Mr. Legg has issued the following call:

Fellow Miners, Greeting:—The regular annual convention of sub-district No. 3, district No. 6, U. M. W. of A., will be held on Tuesday, December 18, at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Massillon. Convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock, sun time. Local unions are requested to send delegates fully instructed. Fellow miners, owing to the solidarity of our organization, and the disciplining within its ranks, I hope to hold the largest convention ever held in our district.

Yours fraternally,
ROBERT LEGG,
Sub-district president pro tem.

HASKINS TO BE PRESENT.

W. H. Haskins, of Murray, state president of the U. M. W. of A., will attend the Massillon convention. It is probable that thereafter he will make his long postponed tour of investigation through the district.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The miners' annual convention will be held at Columbus during the first week of January. Locals will shortly be called upon to select delegates.

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

Representatives of the Trades and Labor Assembly may attend the meeting and endeavor to interest the delegates in having representation in the Massillon organization. Some of the mine locals are now affiliated with the assembly, and it is the desire of the latter to have as many more as possible take similar action. It is understood that many of the locals have received the suggestion favorably, particularly those having their headquarters in the immediate vicinity. "Some of the most intelligent wage-earners in the country," remarked an assembly man today, "are among the miners of this district, and we want as many of them as possible to unite with us."

DANGELEISEN ARRESTED.

Charged With Hunting Without a Permit.

A constable came in from Tuscarawas township Tuesday evening and placed Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen under arrest. The warrant was issued by Squire John J. Weller, and charges Dangeleisen with hunting without a permit on the premises of a resident of Tuscarawas township. The game warden gave bond for his appearance before Justice Weller at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

MANSFIELD & MAHONING R. R.

An Organization Effected at Mansfield Last Saturday.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Richland & Mahoning Railway Company was held at Mansfield Saturday afternoon, to form a working organization. Regulations were adopted providing for the election of a board of fifteen directors, a president, vice president and secretary, and for the appointment of an official staff consisting of a general manager, freight traffic manager, general passenger and ticket agent, auditor, treasurer, consulting engineer, chief engineer, consulting counsel, general counsel and an assistant general counsel. Thirteen directors were elected, as follows: Thomas W. Sanderson and L. E. Cochran, of Youngstown, J. Whiting, jr., and H. B. Stewart, of Canton; J. C. Corns and C. A. Gates, of Massillon; M. L. Smyser, of Wooster; W. W. Woodward, of Sandusky; Henry C. Hedges, C. E. McBride, Huntington Brown, C. W. French and C. D. Crouch, of Mansfield. Two vacancies were left in the board to be filled at a later meeting.

The board of directors met at 3 p. m. and organized by electing C. W. French, president, C. D. Crouch, vice president, and Huntington Brown, secretary. The president appointed C. D. Crouch, general manager; Samuel Rockwell, of Cleveland, consulting engineer; Thomas W. Sanderson, consulting counsel; C. E. McBride, general counsel. The general manager appointed E. C. Hurd, of Mansfield, chief engineer. These appointments were confirmed by the board of directors. Other staff appointments were reserved for future consideration.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

The Case of Decker vs. Warthorst & Co. Concluded.

CANTON, Dec. 5.—Several Canton women have sent exhibits to the national suffrage bazaar that opened in Madison Square Garden, New York, several days ago. Among these are several water color drawings made by Miss Mary Williams, formerly of Massillon. Miss Williams's work is well known in the East, where she spent some time studying.

The last few days have been very quiet ones in the police court. Yesterday and last night there were only three arrests. Two of these were men who got drunk and were fighting, and the other was a plain drunk.

Court room No. 2 is occupied by a case that has been conducted there for the past two days, that of Alsop's trustees vs. the Canton Stoneware Company et al.

In court room No. 1 the case of Fred Decker, of Massillon, against Warthorst & Company, for $1,000 for personal injuries, was finished yesterday afternoon, and was in the hands of the jury but a short time when they returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, fixing the amount of damages at $75.

In the estate of Margaret Steele, of Tuscarawas township, a final account has been filed.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Leonard H. Haley and Alice May Anderson, of Beach City; Charles Garman and Maggie Bile, of Massillon. Cornelius B. Brown, of Mills, Pa., and Hattie Rookey, of Massillon.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

MAILS VERY HEAVY.

Postmaster Koons Makes Additions to Force.

YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Carrier John H. Martin, on Account of Ill-health, is Granted This—R. W. Gow to Have Charge of His Route—J. F. Thompson, Substitute Carrier—Other Postoffice News.

The mails at the Massillon postoffice were extraordinarily heavy Monday morning, and Postmaster Koons says they will continue to be heavy throughout this month. Carriers were obliged to return to the office several minutes after starting on their routes. In view of the extra work during the holiday season the postmaster has made application for another carrier for this branch. Gottlieb Gesen, substitute clerk, will be on duty until after Christmas. Mr. Gesen served during the past several weeks as the substitute of Clerk Shaw, who was granted a leave of absence.

Postmaster Koons has granted Carrier John H. Martin a leave of absence for one year without pay. Substitute Carrier R. W. Gow to have charge of his route during that period. Mr. Martin has been in ill health for some time past.

J. F. Thompson, of 330 West Main street, has been appointed substitute carrier by Postmaster Koons. Mr. Thompson, who recently passed the civil service examination, had a higher grade than any of the other applicants.

The postmaster, who recently requested the appointment of another carrier for the Tuscarawas rural delivery route, has been notified that Special Agent Blackman will be sent here to inspect the territory as soon as possible. Carrier O. C. Brady now covers two-thirds of the 24½ miles which constituted the original route. The uncovered portion of the route is that which has its termination in this city over the north Wooster road.

Carrier James is taking his annual vacation. Substitute Thompson is covering his route. Each carrier is entitled to fifteen days off every year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Read the "want" columns daily.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TWAIN ON THE BOXERS.

They Are the Only Patriots China Has, Says the Humorist.

SYMPATHIZES WITH THEIR WAYS.

The Only Difference Between Them as Antiforeigners and the Anti-Chinese Here Is That We Carried Our Point, He Says—Humor For a Feminine Audience.

Mark Twain was down in the list of the "will also speaks" on the printed card announcing the annual meeting of the Public Education association in Berkeley Lyceum the other afternoon, and whether or not that was the cause the ladies of the association turned out in great force, says the New York Sun. There was a waiting audience that filled every seat on the ground floor and the greater part of the gallery long before Mr. Clemens got there, and he was ten minutes ahead of time at that.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, the president, first reviewed the work done by the association and outlined the needs and ambitions of the organization for the ensuing year. Then she introduced Mark Twain, with the remark that he had requested that he be not presented as in any way an expert on education. Mr. Clemens was greeted with great enthusiasm by all the ladies present, for, even including Mark Twain himself, there were not more than eight or ten men in the house.

"It is true, as your president has said," Mr. Clemens began, "that I am not an expert on education, and, while I thank you for the compliment of your invitation, I wish to say at the outset that I am not here for the purpose of giving information. I am here for two reasons: First, that I may gather an idea from observation and hearing your discussions of the nature of your great work; second, that I may appear by way of contrast as an idle and lazy person. But even an idle and lazy man may have his uses. He may applaud industrious people who are engaged in a noble work for society, and even with the vague and nebulous idea that I have of the objects of your association, I know enough about it to know that your work is of that character."

As a representative of the idle and lazy classes Mr. Clemens, led by the president's remark to Russia, went on to suggest that Russia, and with her other nations, might get out of China so that maybe the Chinese would be rid of the foreigners. "Foreigners are the cause of all the trouble there," he said. "The Chinese don't want them any more than we want the Chinese. They have as much right as a nation to exclude foreigners as we have to exclude them. China never wanted the foreigners, and if the foreigners were gone the trouble would be all over. Now, my sympathies are all with the Boxers. The Boxers are the only patriots China has got. The newspapers call them hard names, but all they are after is to get the foreigners out of their country, and I hope they may have all success in doing so. If I am opposed to the Chinaman being here, then I am a Boxer, and the only difference between us Boxers here and the China Boxers is that we carried our point and the Chinese didn't.

"When I read a cablegram headline in the paper this afternoon that Russia was going to retrench and that that perhaps meant the end of the war out there in China and the leaving of China to the Chinese, why, I felt rejoiced. And yet there seemed to be something not quite right about it. It didn't seem quite possible somehow. And then I read down into the cablegram, and I saw that Russia's expenses had become so great that she had decided to retrench and that the way she was going to retrench was by cutting off the appropriation for public schools. Now, I never expected to see a humorous telegram come from Russia. And it is just as likely as not those Russians don't know that telegram is humorous. Here with us, where we regard the schools as the foundation of all things, the idea of retrenching by cutting off the appropriation for the public schools naturally strikes us as humorous.

"It is a joke we know, but it is a joke that in its practical application we would not understand. It reminds me of what I saw myself once down in the Mississippi valley when I was a boy. There was an occasion in the little community when the finances were at a low ebb. There were expenses of all kinds and little money to meet them. It was a case when the expenses had got to be cut down in some way, and there was a proposition made to save money by shutting down the public schools. It was discussed in public meeting, and there was one old farmer who got up and said he did not believe it would work. 'It will be just as broad as it is long,' he said, 'in the long run. You will not save anything by it. For every schoolhouse you shut up you will have to build a jail.' And it was not from jails, he argued, that the community drew its sustenance. The saving would be fiction rather than fact. What was saved at one end would be lost at the other. It would be like feeding a dog on its own tail. You could never fatten that dog. Well, the old farmer convinced them, and they did not shut down the schools.

"And now I get around to the compliment which I, as a representative of the idle and lazy classes, said that I might be permitted to pay you. It is that this association is wiser than the emperor of Russia and all the Russian government. It is not much of a compliment, but it is the best I have."

HOT BEEF ON FIRING LINE.

Italian Officer's Compliment to Our Army's Subsistence Department.

The annual report of Acting Commissary General Weston was made public recently by the war department at Washington. The total expenditures of the subsistance department of the army during the past fiscal year amounted to $20,571,770. The losses of stores and subsistence property in ocean transportation amounted to $184,392.

General Weston quotes the following complimentary allusion to the subsistence department made by Lieutenant Terruccio Vital of the Italian army, military attache to the embassy at Washington during the Spanish war, and who went to Manila with the United States troops:

"What pleased me probably more than anything else was the sight of serving hot roast beef to the soldiers on the firing line out in the Philippine Islands, miles and miles away from the military depots. The commissary department of your war office has been criticised very harshly, but when you consider what it means to feed soldiers on the firing line with hot roast beef you will agree with me that it is a feat which few armies can boast of. All the time I have spent in the Philippine Islands I have lived and messed with the officers, have watched closely how the troops fared, and I must say that the commissary department did splendid work."

General Weston makes the specific recommendation that bakers be enlisted in the military service. He says:

"To properly subsist the troops when in the field means of furnishing them fresh bread should be provided. In order to do this a field bakery column, modeled upon those now authorized in all foreign armies, should be organized, and trained bakers should be provided."

General Weston recommends an increase of 22 officers in the subsistence department, which he declares is necessary to give the department proper efficiency.

LIVES ON SIX CENTS A DAY.

Holley Does His Own Cooking and Gets Fat on Meager Diet.

William Holley, 50 years of age, a bachelor, of Brazil, Ind., has demonstrated that a man can live and thrive on 6 cents a day. For the last four months Holley, who lives alone and does his own cooking, has spent just $6.85 for food, says the Chicago Journal. He says he has gained in weight. This was his bill of fare: For breakfast, coffee, meat, bread and sugar; dinner, same, with probably a vegetable; supper, same as breakfast.

Each week Holley lays in a supply of food which he makes do for the entire week. This supply consists of the following:

	Cents.
Bread	15
Sugar	10
Meat	10
Coffee	5
Vegetables	5
Cost of week's food	45

Occasionally Holley will purchase a few substantial vegetables, such as a head of cabbage, 5 cents' worth of potatoes or one or two tomatoes, which could be purchased for a cent apiece, and on this allotment of food he eats three meals a day for seven days in the week, when he replenishes his supply.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR DOGS.

Chicago Man Will Have Santa Claus For His Pets.

A. F. Diegley of Chicago intends this year to introduce a novelty in the way of Christmas trees.

"I have no children," says Mr. Diegley, "but I have dogs, and why should not they be given the same kind of a treat on this universal holiday?" Mr. Diegley intends to load the tree down with sausages and sweetmeats to tempt the canine palates, says the Chicago News.

Four dogs who have attained their majority grace Mr. Diegley's household. These are: Loma, a bull terrier; Trixy, a pug, and two fox terriers named Dewey and Hobson. Besides these Loma just about election time presented her owner with a litter of puppies, which are named Mack, Teddy, Dick and Hanna. Whether the dogs will understand the festival that is in store for them Mr. Diegley is not prepared to say, but he believes they will appreciate Santa Claus fully as much as the little folks.

Victims of Seasickness to Confer.

This is the day of specializing, and the last note of specialization in journalism takes the form of a Journal For the Seasick, says a London newspaper. Naturally enough, it was a Parisian who conceived this sprightly idea, which has for its main purpose to discover a specific for seasickness. All the travelers of the universe are invited to write all they know about every symptom, remedy, alleviation or aggravation of seasickness, and the reading thereof should contribute to ease the depression which usually accompanies that terror of the landsman afloat. For the man who discovers the "specific" there is a prize of £4,000. That will be cheerful, at any rate.

Antiquaries Search For Byron's Heart.

The Church of St. Spiridion, in Missolonghi, in which was deposited the urn containing the heart of Lord Byron, is about to be rebuilt, says an Athens correspondent. When the town of Missolonghi was taken by the Turks in 1823, this church was destroyed and the urn buried under the ruins. Every effort is now being made to discover the priceless relic in order to place it in a prominent position in the new building.

SERVISS ON METEORS.

Famous Astronomer Tells Why They Were Unseen This Year.

UNERRING CALCULATIONS MADE.

Remarkable Manner In Which Astronomers Have Triumphed Over the Meteors—How the Hidden Fiery Bodies Were Traced—Effect of Jupiter's Seductive Power.

The failure of the November meteors to put in an appearance again this year so far from being a setback for astronomy is in reality a distinct triumph for that science, says Professor Garrett P. Serviss in the New York Journal.

Last year there was a general expectation that the meteors which had treated inhabitants of the earth to spectacles so splendid that nobody felt able adequately to describe them in 1833 and 1866 would return and renew the wonderful display. But even then there were some astronomers who predicted a failure of the looked for exhibition, and the result accorded with their forecast. This year the same men once more foretold that the meteors would probably not be seen, and again they were right in their opinion. Dr. Johnstone Stoney of Dublin was one of the leaders of these true prophets of science.

Now, what they did in arriving at their conclusion was indeed a little masterpiece of mathematical work. They discovered that since 1866 the meteors had approached sufficiently near to the great planet Jupiter to have their motion in their orbit about the sun considerably affected by his attraction. Of course Dr. Johnstone Stoney and the others could not see the meteors. It was not a case for the use of a telescope, however powerful the instrument might be. It was a case of dealing with the invisible and putting the imagination in place of the eyes. Accurate and elaborate calculations based upon previous knowledge of the track of the meteors in space and upon knowledge of Jupiter's gravitational power enabled the calculators to follow those flying particles over millions upon millions of miles and to perceive with the mind's eye just how much they were swerved in their course by the interference of Jupiter.

So correctly were the unseen meteors traced as they sped far out in the tremendous depths of space, so accurately was the weight of Jupiter's disturbing hand calculated as he impelled them in their orbit and so precisely was their backward path toward the earth and the sun laid down by the mathematicians working on the problem that a year ago, when their brethren in the observatories were anxiously scanning the heavens in their vain watch for a shower of fire, the men who had made the calculations were able to say with a confidence which subsequent events have justified, "Your vigil is useless, because the meteors are at this moment more than 1,000,000 miles from the earth on the side toward the sun."

Then those who still thought that notwithstanding the failure of last year there might yet be a display this year began to stake their hopes upon another parallel column of the meteors, and some predicted that that column would be encountered by the earth in the middle of the present month of November. But the same unerring calculations were applied in this case also, and it was found that the second meteoric column, like the first, had experienced the disturbing influence of Jupiter, so that it, too, would fail to meet the earth at the crossing point of their orbits.

The result was that a few days ago, when many astronomers and many thousands of other persons interested in the spectacles of the heavens were intently watching the sky for the blazing exhibition that did not appear, the meteors, which might have kept tryst with the earth if they had not previously encountered the seductive power of Jupiter, were more than 1,500,000 miles distant, placidly plowing the viewless waves of ether, with never a spark struck out from any resisting obstacle to reveal their position, but nevertheless clearly seen and unerringly followed by the mental vision of the watching mathematicians.

There was but one uncertainty involved—the moving column of meteors might be so broad and the axis of its greatest breadth might be so placed that one side would reach to the earth. In that case there would be a display But the calculators said that the chances were all against such an event, and again the result proved that they were right.

It is only just that the general public should recognize the fact that the recent disappointments experienced by watchers for meteors form no indictment against astronomy or against the accuracy of its calculations. On the contrary, the manner in which the difficult problems concerned in this instance have been handled approves once more the soundness of the basis on which the science rests.

Plowed Up Valuable Spanish Coin.

While plowing in a field along the Wabash river a mile west of Huntington, Ind., William H Forrest unearthed a Spanish coin dated 1776. Coin catalogues value it at $1,500. The field is near the junction of the two branches of the Wabash river and was formerly the headquarters of Chief Lafontaine's tribe of Indians.

Keeps Hold of the Knife.

Russia earnestly proclaims lack of desire for a division of China, but shows a disposition, says the Washington Star, to hang on to the carving knife.

The Pope's Official Rings.

The pope has three special rings for his use. The first is generally rather a plain gold one, with an intaglio or cameo ornament. This is called the papal ring. The second one, called the pontifical ring, because used only when the pope pontificates or officiates at grand ceremonies, is an exceedingly precious one. The one worn on these occasions by Pius IX was made during the reign of Pius VII, whose name is cut on the inside. It is of the purest gold, of remarkably fine workmanship, set with a very large oblong diamond. It cost 30,000 francs (£1,250) and has a contrivance on the inside by which it can be made larger or smaller to fit the wearer's finger.

The fisherman's ring, so called because it has a figure of St. Peter in a bark throwing his net into the sea, is a plain gold ring with an oval face, bearing the name of the reigning pope engraved round and above the figure of the apostle. The ring weighs 1½ ounces. It was first a private and not an official ring, though it has been used in the latter way since the fifteenth century and is now the official seal of the popes and the first among the reigns.—Golden Penny.

The Yaws.

On the west coast of Africa the natives call the raspberry a yaw. It happens that one of the pleasing diseases that come out from that quarter of the globe is characterized by dusky red spots that appear on the body and soon grow into ulcers about the size and looks of the raspberry. So this disease is called the yaws. It is contagious and downright disagreeable. White sailors bring it back with them to their own discomfort and the disgust of those at home. Yaws prevails also in the Fiji islands and in Samoa, but in these two places children mainly are attacked, and the natives regard the disease in the same light as civilized persons look at measles—almost a certainty to have and the sooner over with the better.

Her Divorce.

The Chicago divorcee was talking about her former husbands.

"What was the matter with the first?" asked her friend.

"He didn't understand me."

"And the second?"

"He did."—Philadelphia Record.

Ellery's store will be open every evening until after Christmas.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, Nov. 25, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East—3:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 4:34 p. m., 7:55 p. m., 10:22 p. m.

For the West—4:12 a. m.; 8:25 a. m., 10 a. m 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:35 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	502	588	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND.....lv	*8 10	†1 20	*7 2[illegible]	.....
Hudson.....	9 08	2 23	8 25	*10 48
AKRON.....{ar	9 35	2 57	8 56	11 10
AKRON.....{lv	9 35	2 57	8 55	11 10
Barberton.....	9 49	3 1[illegible]	9 13	*11 30
ORRVILLE.....{ar	10 25	3 5[illegible]	9 53	508
ORRVILLE.....{lv	10 30	3 55	10 08	a m
Millersburg.....	11 12	4 40	10 47	†6 4[illegible]
Mt. Vernon.....	12 32	6 06	12 15	7 1[illegible]
COLUMBUS.....ar	*1 50	† 7 35	*1 40	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	585	508	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS.....lv	*12 40	†6 55	*12 05	†5 35
Mt. Vernon.....	2 2[illegible]	8 28	1 39	7 1[illegible]
Millersburg.....	3 55	9 4[illegible]	2 44	†8 35
ORRVILLE.....{ar	4 45	10 30	3 38	505
ORRVILLE.....{lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton.....	5 36	11 18	4 07	*2 15
AKRON.....{ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	2 30
AKRON.....{lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	2 30
Hudson.....	6 35	12 05	4 55	*2 55
CLEVELAND.....ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect June 11, 1900.
NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8
	A. M.	A. M.	A 10 30	P 2 30	P. 6 30
Massillon	5 45	8 15	P 12 01	4 13	7 40
Canton...	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Akron.....	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25
Cleveland					

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9,	* No. 4
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron ...	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton...	9 41	1 08	11 40	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 25

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday
E. W. BUSBY, Ticket Agt., 40 E. Main St.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‡Sun	†4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire.....			.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport...			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville....	.....	6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia	.....	6 16	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover....	.....	6 38	9 05	2 44	7 02
Justus.....	.....	7 00	9 35	3 18	7 34
Massillon.....	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton..	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	.....
Warwick.....	7 41	7 41	10 18	3 56	.....
Sterling.....	8 03	8 03	10 34	4 20	.....
Seville.....	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	.....
Medina.....	8 36	8 36	10 56	4 48	.....
Lester.....	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	.....
Brooklyn.....	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	.....
Cleveland.....	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	.....

Lorain Branch.	†14	†16	†10
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
Lester.....	11 08	6 21	3 52
Grafton.....	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria.....	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain.....	12 02	7 16	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†8	†5	‡Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Cleveland.....	7 20	1 35	5 10	.....	6 00
Brooklyn.....	7 37	1 49	5 25	.....	6 15
Lester.....	8 27	2 3[illegible]	6 20	.....	7 08
Medina.....	8 36	2 40	6 31	.....	7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45	.....	7 24
Seville.....	8 57	2 59	6 54	.....	7 34
Sterling.....	9 03	3 04	7 00	.....	7 40
Warwick.....	9 24	3 24	7 22	.....	8 01
Canal Fulton..	9 31	3 32	7 30	.....	8 08
Massillon.....	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 26
Jutuss.....	10 1[illegible]	4 06	8 06	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover...	10 36	4 37	8 36	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 48	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville...	11 1[illegible]	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport.....	1 05	7 06	.....	9 40	.....
Bellaire.....					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†18	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain.....	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria.....	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton.....	7 43	1 48	4 36
Lester.....	8 05	2 15	4 58

* Daily, †Daily except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. xNos. 1 and 6 through on week days and between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Sundays.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900, Interuraban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p m at Massillon.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

There Should be Reason

for such increased selling of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at this store

In making our preparation, nothing was left to chance---no resting on reputation. We went to work to deserve still more business, and it came. The overcoats are better; the suits are better, much better. They have a fashionableness and through and through goodness unknown in other makes of ready to-wear clothing---a rightness of style, of fit and of exclusiveness. The details follow. Read them:

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Men's overcoats in broad shouldered military effects, short, nobby box styles, made right and fit to perfection. Newest fabrics, of course, and others get $13 for them.

Our price, $10.00

Men's $1.48 Overcoats for Work Purposes.

Men's $2.48 Overcoats in blue, black and brown Kerseys, Meltons and Beavers.

Heavy lined Duck Coats the regular $1 grade, if bought here 71c

Men's $10 Suits--

that will please the up-to-date man. Fit perfectly. At least $15 at other stores.

Men's $5 Suits--

in black Thibets, Cheviots, Scotches; single or double-breasted and worth $8.

Boys' and Children's Stockings

the "BLACK CAT" brand in brown or black colors 19c

Men's 25c Underwear, heavy Fleece Lined and worth 50c.

Men's 16c Underwear; job lot and won't last long. See if your size is here

Glastenberg Brand Men's all wool Underwear, in brown or grey colors regular $1.25 goods, for 95c

Boys' Knee Pants--

the 19c kind at 7c.

823 pairs of Men's extra pantaloons in stripes, checks and plaids, perfect in fit and style, intended for $4 pantaloons our price this week, $2.00

Boy's Overcoats--

in grey cheviots; good school coats 69c

Ages 4 to 15; light grey covert effects, worth $3.00, our price $1.99

Shop Caps 5c. Good Suspenders 5c

Children's Stockings, blacks or browns 2 pair 5c.

Premiums to all our customers, and your money back quicker than a wink if you are not satisfied.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

CHAS. L. FRANTZ, Manager. 14 West Main Street.

Our store rooms at 20 East Main street are filled with pretty things for Christmas.

We invite you to come and see them.

Open Every Day and Evening.

Bahney's Bookstore, 20 E. Main St.

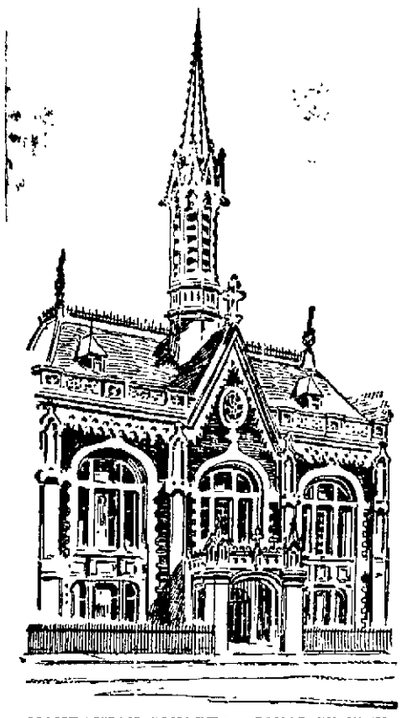
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHURCH SOCIABILITY

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE TO CHAT AFTER SERVICES.

New Idea In Church Architecture. Spacious Parlors In Which Friends May Meet—Library and Offices Also Provided.

Readers of American literature are familiar with the pictures presented in many books of the meetings of friends and relatives near the church after the services are over. Such meetings were and are productive of much friendliness and exchange of news, though perhaps the tongue of gossip is not always silent. A New York pastor has embodied the same idea in his new



MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

church. It is the intention of the preacher to have church parlors, which will be open at the close of services, so that members of the congregation will have pleasant places in which to meet their friends. The church edifice, which differs in architectural style from anything heretofore seen in New York, is now being erected. Following another ancient precedent, services will be held in one portion of the building while the auditorium of the church is awaiting completion. The church is called the Manhattan Congregational church and is situated on Broadway near Seventy-sixth street, New York.

The auditorium of the church will be in the rear and will be large enough to seat 800 persons. It will have a gallery around three sides, and the organ and choir loft will be at one end, at the side of the pulpit. The auditorium will be a one story structure, with a side entrance.

The front of the church building, almost a separate building in itself, will be two stories in height. On the second floor will be the Sunday school rooms, and on the first will be the unique feature of the church, the church parlors. There will be also a prayer meeting room, a library and offices. The congregation will worship in the Sunday school rooms until the auditorium is completed.

In architecture this church is to be very ornate. Prominent features of the facade will be deeply recessed windows, a profusion of terra cotta ornaments and a graceful and lofty bronze spire.

EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION

How All the Energy In Coal May Be Utilized.

Thomas Alva Edison is applying his mighty intellect to a problem whose solution will be of the utmost importance to the world. The groundwork of Mr. Edison's investigations is the fact that with present methods of consumption 90 per cent or more of the

From a recent photo.

THOMAS A. EDISON

energy stored in coal is lost, carried off in the form of smoke or gases. Mr. Edison believes that he has discovered a plan whereby all this energy can be preserved and utilized. Should he be successful he will have achieved a result sought by scientists for years.

Mr. Edison intends to obtain the full potential energy of coal by means of compressed air. He proceeds upon the well known principle that compressed air heated to 450 degrees F. has twice its original power. Mr. Edison has applied this principle to a simple yet wonderful device, which consists of two chambers, one inclosing the other. With this he has succeeded in obtaining about 99 per cent of the power stored in a given amount of coal. The amount of coal used varies, of course, with the size of the device.

As yet he has applied his new invention only to steam drills and to a small engine. From these he has obtained splendid results. Mr. Edison has not yet perfected the invention and is therefore not prepared to give out any full details concerning it.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Show of the American Institute at New York.

Ten new varieties are exhibited in the annual chrysanthemum show of the American institute, which recently opened at Berkeley Lyceum. Among the finest of these were the 50 blooms of "Timothy Eaton," a new variety grown by Miller & Sons of Beacondale, Ont. These flowers are eight inches or more in diameter and of the compact or "Chinese" type. "Mme. Carnot," a yellow variety shown by A. Herrington of Madison, N. J., is also among the largest. John May of Summit, N. J., has an interesting collection of the small late English varieties. There are in all about 3,000 flowers, says the New York Post. In the competitions they are to be judged on a basis of: Size and form of plants, 40 points; size of flower, 30 points; foliage, 30 points.

Another chrysanthemum show opened the other day in the winter garden of the Eden Musee under the management of J. Condon. It is intended primarily as an exhibit of the decorative uses of the chrysanthemum, and as an adjunct to this is a very fine and large collection of single blooms displayed in such a manner as to permit the close examination of each variety. The hall is arranged as a ballroom might be, with an open space in the center around which the flowers are banked in various designs and combinations of corner and side pieces. Here are shown the three typical forms in which any variety can be grown, the pot plant, the bush and the single "specimen bloom." There are approximately 10,000 blossoms used in the decorative schemes. Special attention is given to the darker colored varieties.

An English type of stand never before used in New York city is used for the display of typical blooms. Each flower rests on an inclined background of dead black, the stems hanging through into trays of water below. In this way every petal is brought into relief.

Among the varieties shown for the first time this season may be mentioned the following: "David Harum" is of the anemone type, like a magnified pink daisy. "Theodore Roosevelt" is a yellow variety with straight petals nervously clutched like fingers at the ends. "William J. Bryan," the mammoth white Japanese, has been seen at the other shows this year. "Richard Carvel" has a peculiar blossom with straight petals wine color on the upper surface and silver below, giving the flower a strangely variegated appearance. "Richard Croker" is much like it, but has longer petals. The striking resemblance of the "Thomas C. Platt" to "Theodore Roosevelt" was the cause of some laughing comment among visitors.

FRANCE TO TEACH COOKING.

Government Aids a Circuit System of Practical Instructions.

Not satisfied with her reputation for good cooking, Paris is founding a new culinary league which shall disseminate the knowledge of the saucepan far and wide, says a London newspaper. But already she has a famous society of the Cordon Bleu, or Blue Ribbon of the Kitchen. It is this which Great Britain might imitate.

For the Cordon Bleu is a teaching university conducted by past masters of the art. It is managed by a committee of great chefs, all of whom have borne the heat and burden of the day in many a savory kitchen. They have their headquarters in that famous rendezvous of gourmets, the Palais Royal, and here they wield the most skilled basting spoons in France. The Cordon Bleu has been established for five years and during that time has turned out many efficient cooks. Its aim is to teach the art of cooking well and economically, for French housewives prefer a cuisiniere who does not waste material. It frequently has English and sometimes American pupils. For £4 a month a pupil may attend every day, learn to cook her own dejeuner and have it served up as soon as it is ready. Her early martyrdom is a happy augury for married happiness. One of the professors of the school is decorated with the Legion of Honor, and all are at the head of their profession.

Recently the Cordon Bleu has established a circuit system for the provinces. Each chef in turn takes his tour, and the French government, which knows the value to the nation of good cooking, makes a grant in aid of these provincial lectures and demonstrations.

Latest Advertising Scheme.

One of the oddest advertising schemes yet evolved in this sharp school of competition is that of a woman's tailor, writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. His shop is in a down town business street, where women rarely go to buy clothing. He has had mounted on a truck a huge showcase with plate glass windows, behind which specimens of his work are neatly displayed. Three horses driven slowly carry it through the streets in the shopping district. It provokes an unceasing torrent of profanity from cab drivers and truckmen, but has made a hit with the women.

Rich Antiquarian Find In Turkey.

At the village of Anhar, near Erpli, close to the ancient town of Iconium, a sarcophagus has been uncovered entirely composed of marble on which flowers, animals and figures of warriors are sculptured, says a foreign correspondent. The period to which the relic belongs is not yet known, but the workmanship is exquisite and is said to be superior to anything of the kind in the Stamboul museum, which contains the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great. The newly discovered monument weighs 30 tons.

DUCK SHOOTING AT SEA

Features of a Sport That Has Many Attractions.

IN FULL SWING OFF LONG ISLAND.

Many Large Bags Made on Great South Bay—Battery Shooting Favorite Bay Method of Killing Ducks—Placing of the Battery and Decoys—Gathering the Ducks.

Duck shooting on the Great South bay is now in full swing, says the New York Herald. Before sunrise almost every day the inhabitants along the shores can hear the reports of many guns from the batteries out in the bay. Tales of large bags of broadbill and other ducks are heard on all sides.

A few days ago two men hunting on the same shoal within 300 yards of each other killed 186 birds, mostly broadbills. Their batteries were situated on a shoal off Sayville about half way between the Long Island shore and the banks. Mr. J. J. Slater has just returned from a two days' outing on Great South bay. He brought back with him 36 broadbills and 9 black ducks. The coots were very plentiful and decoyed well. He killed 24 of these.

In the early fall the ducks start on their southern flight. The Great South bay is a favorite feeding ground for them. Many ducks remain till the ice forms on the bay, shutting off their supply of food. Then they go south to the warmer waters of Maryland and North Carolina. The first ducks to appear on Great South bay are the coots, which arrive some time before the broadbills and readheads.

Battery shooting is the favorite bay method of killing ducks. The battery is a coffin shaped box just large and deep enough to hold a man. To the upper sides of this is securely fastened a platform with horizontal wings. These break the force of the waves and prevent water from washing into the box. Heavy weights are fastened underneath the platform to sink it so that the whole is almost on a level with the water. When the hunter takes his place in the battery, he is almost completely hidden. Double batteries, holding two, are likewise used.

When the busy city sportsman decides to take a day off and go duck shooting, he wires his favorite hunter at one of the many stations along the Great South bay that he will arrive, say, on the last train the day previous to the shoot. On his arrival at the station the hunter meets him. His gun, shells and traps are put into a wagon, and he is driven to the shore. Here a trim catboat or sloop is in waiting. The baggage is put on board, and the captain and his mate get the boat under way.

Supper is prepared by the mate, while the captain steers for some favorite shoal out in the bay. There he anchors for the night. This is done so as to be early on the grounds.

About an hour and a half before sunrise the captain is up and on deck. He is taking a look at the weather and deciding on which side of the shoal to "set out." The wind settles this for him, as the battery must be placed to leeward. While the mate prepares breakfast and the sportsman after a good shaking is awakened the captain puts the battery, which is carried on deck, overboard and ties it alongside. By the time the sportsman is dressed in his warm shooting clothes breakfast is ready. While he is eating the captain and mate place the battery in position and put out the decoys.

They then return to the boat, where the sportsman awaits them, gun in hand, anxious to get aboard the battery. By the time he is comfortably installed in the coffin shaped battery the first signs of day are visible. Returning to the boat, the captain and mate get her under way and bring her to about one mile abeam of the sportsman. Gradually the eastern sky lightens up. It is now time for the ducks to begin to come in to the feeding grounds. The sportsman, lying flat on his back with his eyes on a level with the water, sees several black specks far away in the air. They gradually grow larger. Soon the birds see the decoys and swing toward them.

Lowering his head so that he is below the level of the water, the sportsman awaits their coming. Grasping the stock of his 10 bore, he hears the whistle of wings as the birds circle around the head of the decoys. He slightly raises his head and can see they are turning. They are seven fat broadbills. Just as the birds spread their wings and stretch out their webbed feet to light among the decoys the sportsman raises himself and fires. If he is a good shot, he should get one bird with each barrel. Standing up, he waves his cap as a signal to the captain to come and pick up the ducks. He then resumes his place and awaits the coming of the next flock. As he lies there on a level with the water he hears the reports of other guns from different batteries scattered about the bay. The day's sport is now under way.

About 9 o'clock the flight of ducks lets up. The sportsman waves for the boat. He is ready by this time to stretch his legs and eat a substantial breakfast. Sometimes the ducks fly all day, but as a rule the best flights are early in the morning and again at sundown. In the middle of the day the ducks gather in "rafts" out in deep water. After the day's sport is over the sportsman sails back to shore, where he takes the evening train to the city. He has had a day of good sport, which fully repays him for the time and money spent.

ACTION OF THE PORTE.

Missions Are the United States' Sole Interest at Karput, Turkey.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, minister to Turkey, when seen in New York city the other day, declined to say anything about the porte's action, declaring that all comment should come from the state department.

Another American who has spent years in the diplomatic service said to a representative of the New York Herald:

"The Turkish authorities look with jealousy upon the appointment of consuls to interior points in the empire, especially when, as in the present instance, the United States wishes to send a consul to a point where it has not had a consul before. The same difficulties were experienced shortly after the Armenian troubles, some five years ago, when we appointed a consul to Erzerum.

"After the matter had been vigorously pushed both by Minister Terrell and Minister Angell the state department sent out the head of the consular bureau to assist the minister in establishing the consulate, but it was not done until after the arrival of Minister Straus, who succeeded at his first audience with the sultan in having him order the granting of the exequatur to Mr. Bergholz, who is our present consul at that place.

"There can be little doubt of the right of the United States to send consuls to any place in Turkey if it decides to do so under the provisions of our treaty of 1830 and under the 'favored nation' clauses contained in several of our subsequent treaties, especially as two or three of the other nations have consular representatives at Karput. The reason, perhaps, why the Turkish authorities more specifically object to the appointment of a consul at Karput is that it was at Karput where the American missionary property was destroyed during the Armenian troubles on the loss of which our claims for indemnity are based.

"America has no commerce at Karput. Its interests there are only missionary, as in that city is located the Euphrates college, besides several mission schools, and it is a center for the American missionaries, but it can be reasonably claimed by our government, even if we have little or no commerce there now, that we may want to cultivate it, especially as a number of our citizens are resident there. Heretofore such consular business as the United States has had at Karput has been conducted by the British vice consul there."

ACRE SEEKS RECOGNITION.

New South American Republic Sends a Minister to This Country.

Henry W. Phillips, the first minister to the United States from the new South American republic of Acre registered at Denver the other day from Aricopolis, says the New York Times. "Aricopolis," said Mr. Phillips, "is the capital city of the republic of Acre, the Forest Republic, we like to call it, by way of variation, and some call us the Rubber Republic.

"I dare say the nationality is not widely known, being new, and to secure formal recognition on the part of the United States is, in fact, my mission. I believe this is the first time that Aricopolis has been written on any American hotel register, for I did not stop at San Francisco on my arrival from South America, being in a hurry to be in Washington before the opening of congress.

"I am the credited minister of a sound republic, which is established for all time, we believe, and as firmly as any in South America, perhaps more firmly than some, being, as it is, in fact, an Anglo-Saxon republic and then again a Yankee republic."

PREHISTORIC URN.

A Peruvian Orphan Asylum's Contribution to the Galveston Sufferers.

The state department at Washington has been informed by Minister Neill at Lima, Peru, that the inmates of the Lima Orphan asylum have forwarded to the United States a golden urn as a contribution to the fund for the aid of the Galveston flood sufferers.

The urn was discovered June 19, 1899, in a burying ground that had been used by prehistoric races of Peru on an estate called "Monte Rio Grade" not far from Lima. The weight of the urn is 224 grains, or 7 ounces. The metal is similar to the electrum of Pliny and that called by Herodotus "Aaukos Xouoos." The urn has engraved on each side a human head with the large nose typical of the prehistoric race of Peru. Its value is great from a historical point of view. It will probably be sold for the benefit of the Galveston fund.

Monument For Pet Cat.

A neat marble headstone will mark the last resting place of the favorite cat of Mahlon C. Martin, a millionaire, says a New Brunswick (N. J.) dispatch to the New York Press. It will bear the following inscription: "Punch, loved pet of M. C. Martin and his household. April, 1883; September, 1900." Mr. Martin was the millionaire rubber man who died less than a year ago. The cat was one of his favorite pets, and he made provision for its burial before his death.

Concentrated Food.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The happy diner will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his entire meal will be presented to him in a few square inches. In this way a busy man will be able to eat his dinner in a few minutes and carry it about with him in his waistcoat pocket to swallow in spare moments.

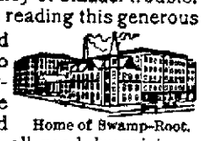
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on South Erie street	$400	to	$600
14 lots on Chester street	250	to	500
17 lots on Edwin street	200	to	450
18 lots on Dwight street	250	to	450
7 lots on George street	225	to	250
13 lots on Johnson street	200	to	275
6 lots on Kent street			300
18 lots off Akron street			150
8 lots off Waechter street	150	to	200

Also lots on Woodland Avenue, Pear Street, Tremont Street, Center Street and Superior Street.

Cash or Easy Terms.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attests its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY—ABSOLUTE PURITY.

ROYAL GARDEN TEAS

Sold only in Bour's celebrated Bond-Linen Package, with the Blue Strip Seal. Accept no substitute.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

Ask for these Goods at

W. Graham's

J. B. Yetzer's

Graze & Sonnhalter's,

R. E. Edwards,

Sonnhalter Bros

H. A. Bowers.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Booton and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HIS MONEY GONE.

David Texter Tells His Story to Police.

CAME HERE FROM CANTON

Says the Car Did Not Stop for Him at His Genoa Home, But Carried Him Through to the Local Jail—Thomas Kinney Becomes Abusive and Arrested—Other Police Court Notes.

"I must have been robbed," said David Texter, in police court, Wednesday morning. "I had $4 yesterday." The officers assisted him in making a thorough examination of his pockets, which were extremely numerous, owing to the fact that he wore two pairs of trousers and several vests, but no trace of the missing money could be found. Mr. Texter then admitted that he might have lost it, though he did not think he had spent it. "I was at Canton all day yesterday," said he, "and when I was coming home last night the car didn't stop for me to get out at Genoa, so I had to come on here. I expect there'll be lively times when I get home. I'd had to stay in the streets all night last night if the officers hadn't picked me up." The mayor discharged the old man, and provided him with transportation to his home.

Scott Bowers was arrested Tuesday night on an affidavit by William Caldwell, charging disorderly conduct and the use of profane language. He was fined $1 and costs. Bowers is a former employe of Mr. Caldwell.

Thomas Kinney, a tramp molder, was taken in charge Tuesday evening. Kinney is said to have stood in South Erie street and showered curses and abuse generally upon all who passed. He was threatening Mrs. Joseph Wisdom when Constable Graham arrived. The latter saw that the man was turned over to Policeman McGuire and placed in the city prison. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

AMAZED TO HEAR IT.

Mr. Hunt Declares Foundationless Rumor Regarding Glass Factory.

J. H. Hunt, president of the Union National bank, was amazed today when informed by a reporter that a report was in circulation to the effect that he and other local citizens were interested in a movement which meant the locating here of another glass manufacturing concern. "It's the first I've heard of the matter," said he. "I'm sure I have no connection with a movement of this kind, and I cannot understand how such a report originated."

Ladies' bright dongola shoes, lace or button, worth $1.75, our price $1.25, at Hill's new store, No. 3 West Main St.

FATAL TYPHOID FEVER.

The Number of Cases Increasing—Whooping Cough Prevalent.

The number of cases of typhoid fever in the city is increasing. Dr. T. Clarke Miller, health officer, says the disease is more prevalent this year than ordinarily. Physicians say that many of the cases are attributable to the use of impure well or cistern water.

Whooping cough is also prevalent in the city, though to what extent the health officer is unable to determine, as many of the afflicted are not seen by a physician, and consequently no report reaches him concerning them.

EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

NAVARRE, Dec. 3.—There are about forty cases of whooping cough in the village. The board of health feels that it has now gotten the disease well under control, and that the number will now be steadily diminished. Teachers and the health officers have great difficulty in enforcing the board's regulations. It is not thought that it will be necessary to close the schools, though the attendance has greatly decreased.

WHOOPING AT DALTON ALSO.

DALTON, Dec. 3.—Whooping cough is prevalent here. The board of health was slow in taking action, and the disease has gained such ground that little can be done now to check its spread. Dr. Pepe said today that he thought the disease would soon run its course.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

WALTER CLARK.

The body of the late Walter Clark, who died at Warmington, south of the city, on Monday, has been removed to Mt. Nebo, Pa., for burial. The deceased was 25 years old, unmarried, and was the foreman of the brick manufacturing plant of William G. Paul & Company. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. Mr. Clark had been ill three weeks. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

CHARLES SCHAEFFER.

The death of Charles Schaeffer occurred Monday morning at his home, at 212 Richville avenue, of typhoid fever. Mr. Schaeffer was 41 years old, and leaves a wife and five children. Mrs. Schaeffer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rearick, of North Mill street. The deceased was a cigarmaker, and at the time of his death was employed by G. J. Sailer. Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday afternoon.

MRS. GEORGE GROSS.

NAVARRE, Dec. 3. Mrs. George Gross died suddenly, of heart failure, on Saturday, at her home, south of town. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased was a widow and the mother of a large family of children, one of whom is George Gross, who resides north of Massillon.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co. 4th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

CLEARED ABOUT $3,200.

Financial Statement Concerning St. Mary's Fair.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempker announced to the congregation of St. Mary's church on Sunday that the net proceeds of the fair held last week in Bucher's opera house were slightly more than $3,200. The gross receipts were about $500 greater. The Rev. Mr. Kaempker desires, on behalf of the congregation, to thank the business men and the public generally for the liberal manner in which they patronized the fair.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

GOSHEN, Ill.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, O., prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors, but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For ulcers, wounds, burns, boils, pain or piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.

WHEAT No. 2 red, 68@68c.

CORN No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@46½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 48@49c; No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 42@42½c; No. 2 yellow ear, new, 42@42½c.

OATS No. 1 white, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, 28½@28¾c; extra No. 3 white, 27½@28c; regular No. 3, 26@27c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 do, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $13.75@14.25; No. 1 clover hay, $13.50@13.75; No. 1 prairie hay, $11.25@11.75.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 28@28½c; tubs, 27@27½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 24½@25c; dairy butter, 22@23c; country roll 20@21c; cooking butter, 16@17c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 24½@25½c; candled, 25½@26½c; storage candled, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Ohio three-fourths cream, 11@11¼c; full cream Ohio, September, 12@12½c; New York state brand, 12½@12¾c; Limberger, new, 13@13½c; Wisconsin brick Swiss, 14½@15½c; Wisconsin ring Swiss, 15@15½c; brick, five-pound average, 14@14½c.

POULTRY—Live—Springers, 8@9c; hens, 8@9c; roosters, 6@7c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 75c@$1.25 per pair. Dressed—Springers, 10@12c; hens, 9@10c; roosters, 8@9c; turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 9@10c per pound.

GAME—Rabbits, 20@30c per pair; squirrels, 25@30c.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.

CATTLE—Receipts light; steady. We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.40@5.60; prime, $5.00@5.25; good, $4.65@4.90; good grass cattle, $4.25@4.50; fair, $4.25@4.50; fair grass cattle, $3.50@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.30; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $25.00@50.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; steady. We quote: Prime heavies and mediums, $4.85@4.90; best Yorkers and good pigs, $4.80@4.85; common to fair Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; roughs, $3.50@4.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was fair, 5 loads; market steady on best grades; common grades dull. We quote: Choice wethers, $3.80@4.00; good, $3.50@3.75; fair mixed, $3.00@3.40; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.30@5.50; common to good lambs, $3.50@5.25; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin, $3.50@4.50.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.

HOGS—Market easy and lower at $3.50@4.75.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@5.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $1.25@3.75. Lambs steady at $3.50@5.00.

New York, Dec. 4.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 78⅞c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 77⅞c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 83⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market strong; No. 2, 46⅝c in elevator and 46⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 26¾c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 28¾c; track mixed western, 26@27c; track white, 28¾@34c.

CATTLE—No trading; market feeling steady; cables firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Trade limited, but market steady. Sheep, $2.50@4.25; export wethers, $4.50; lambs, $5.00@5.50; no prime lambs here; no Canada lambs.

HOGS All for slaughterers; nothing doing; nominally steady.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

List of Casualties Reported by General MacArthur—A Number Were Wounded.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A casualty list was received at the war department from General MacArthur at Manila, containing the following:

Killed—Nov. 30, Pilar, Luzon, Co. A, 36th I., Cornelius J. Leahy.

Wounded—Co. H, 36th I., Samuel A. Roberts, wounded in arm, serious; Co. F, 36th I., Ulric Jusseaume, wounded in abdomen, serious; Co. H, 36th I., Frank Hilliker, groin, moderate; Co. L, 36th I., Courtney Morris, thigh, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Co. I, 36th I., Emerson Flausberg, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Co. G, 36th I., Charles Clark, wounded in foot, slight; Co. H, 36th I., John G. Kortz, wounded in arm, serious; Co. I, 36th I., Albert Padesky, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

Killed—Nov. 21, San Vicente, Luzon, Co. L, 45th I., George R. Whittier.

"Allee Samee."

The main trouble, says the New York Press, that the allies find with the decapitation plan in China is that all Chinamen look alike to them.

Nerves Wear Out

And grow weak and exhausted when not properly nourished, just as an engine loses its power when the fuel runs low. The loss of nervous power is seen in the failing health and the wasting form. It is felt in the aching head, the throbbing heart, the irritability, indigestion, restlessness and loss of sleep. Rebuild the worn-out nerves, rest the tired brain and add new fuel to the vital fires with the best of all tonics, Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"I was sick with typhoid and malarial fever for three months, and after I recovered from that I was left so weak and nervous that I could not work. I fairly shook all over, and in eating I could hardly hold a fork steady enough to feed myself. I started to take Dr. Miles' Nervine, and received immediate benefits. Three bottles of it cured me." T. F. RICHARDSON, E. Alton, Ills.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is food for the worn-out nerves and the weary brain. It is a food for the over-taxed and weak digestion. It nourishes, fortifies and refreshes the whole system.

Sold by druggists on guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

MILLINERY

Big Cut in Fine Millinery.

Pattern Hats, trimmed and untrimmed goods.

Every Hat in our store will be sold at a big reduction.

Call and be convinced that we can suit you in price and quality.

M. E. FOSTER,

Opp. Hotel Sailer, Cor. Erie & Tremont

While There is Life There is Hope.

I was afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell, and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus G. Shantz, Rahway, N. J.

The Balm reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H.

The Balm does not irritate nor cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

Taylor's COCOA AND CHOCOLATES FROM THE BEAN. PURE! HEALTHFUL!

HUMBERGERS

SPECIALTIES AT THE

Big Sale of General Merchandise

75 Stylish Jackets in value up to $12.00, for this Sale $6.99.

50 Rainy Day Skirts $3.00 kind for - - - - $1.79

50 Rainy Day Skirts 5.00 kind for - - - - 2.50

50 pieces 9c Crash Toweling - - - - - - - - 5c.

10 pieces German Damask Table Linen 64 in. wide worth 65c, for 50c
50 pieces 10c Flannelettes for 6¼c
25 pieces Half Wool Tennis Flannel at 20c, for night robes etc (A GREAT BARGAIN.)
2 cases wide Dark percales worth 10c and 12½c for 8c.
2 cases good Tennis Flannels at 4c.

THE HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT.

Is at its best. The many novelties at sale prices are being picked up fast. Don't wait until the last week. Don't overlook the splendid souvenir—A genuine Steel Engraving given FREE with each $5.00 purchase.
This Big Sale is going on all over the house, and will continue throughout this month.

HUMBERGER'S

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